PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND

No. 54,081.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 9-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1907.				
27th Apr.	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	PENINSULAR	5894	HIMALAYA	6908
11th "	ARABIA	7908		
18th "	PENINSULAR	5894	VICTORIA	6822
24th "	PERSIA	7951		
1st June	ORIENTAL	5894	INDIA	7911
8th "	PENINSULAR	5894		
15th "	ORIENTAL	5894	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd "	OCEANA	6610		
29th "	ORIENTAL	5894	BRITANNIA	6595
6th July	EGYPT	7912		
13th "	ORIENTAL	5894	DEVANHA	8092
20th "	ARABIA	7908		
27th "	PERSIA	7951	MOULTAN	9651
3rd Aug.	CHINA	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, sailing at Ports en route,

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, 12TH APRIL, 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Grisonnet	16th May 1907.
YARRA	6,182	Cazenove	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	5th Sept "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Grisonnet	3rd Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	5,578	Combe	31st " "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Rates.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	27th Apr. 1907.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	25th May "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	22nd June "

For further Particulars apply to

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

MARCH 1st, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Single. Rs.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Return. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Single. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Return. Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Single. Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles † or Genoa	53	850	450	700	300	590
Liverpool	550	900	475	720	420	640
By when via Marseilles (overland.)	600	†950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	"	40	"	40	"

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound passenger calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.
The following sailings are subject to alterations :—

Steamers.	Tons	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
City of Agra	4,906	Apl. 19	Apl. 29	May 11	May 18
City of Glasgow	8,457	" 27	May 10	" 21	" 28
Trafford Hall	6,381	May 25	June 5	June 18	June 25

Constitute the Express Service.
† Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.
—Sails direct from Bombay.
‡ Carries also second saloon passengers.
For Passage and further Particulars apply to—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 22nd Apl.	11 a. m.	P. D. & C.*
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 25th Apl.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 26th Apl.	7 a. m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebander, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on MONDAY, 22nd April, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 25th April, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahommerah, and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 3rd May

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 30th May calling at Mombasa, Zanzibar and Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

20th April, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA :
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
KOERNER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4283	M. Dubocvich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June.
KOERNER	5301	A. Foresti	1st July.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Aug.
KOERNER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Oct.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
*† VORWAERTS	5990	R. Colledani	20th April.
*† PERSIA	5895	P. Craglietto	25th May.
*† TRIESTE	5095	D. Mistrorigo	24th June.
*† F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,081 or £72.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th April.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE.

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,880	D. Costa	18th May 1907.
R. RUBATTINO	4,880	E. Gucciil	15th June "
D. BALDUINO	4,880	D. Costa	15th July "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 825	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 765 ; 2nd Class Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1907.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th June "
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO,
Agent.

No. 59, HORNBY ROAD.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY, SHIPPING & PASSENGER AGENTS,
Hornby Row, BOMBAY & KARACHI, Bunder Road
CLEARING DEPARTMENT.

GOODS, PACKAGES & Parcels arriving from abroad cleared through Customs & despatched upcountry or delivered locally with promptitude and economy. Shipping documents and Invoices should be sent to us as soon as possible to avoid delays and demurrage.

Special low Contract Rates to regular Clients and Merchants.

PASSENGERS MET on arrival and assisted in clearing baggage through Customs.

LETTERS, PARCELS, TELEGRAMS for expected friends received and delivered FREE of charge.

MAXIMUM of SPEED & MINIMUM TROUBLE GUARANTEED. Correspondence invited and full particulars supplied by return post.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
OF
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

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EMINENTLY SUCCESSFUL!
ARNOLD'S
CAPSULES FOR THE HAIR.
(Containing no other Drug than the purest Hæm globin.)

When falling out, or turning prematurely grey these Capsules, by enriching the Blood, make the hair, glossy, luxuriant, and full of vitality and bring the natural shade to the hair. They are the greatest Blood Tonic of the day, strengthen the system, and are invaluable to pale people. Re. 1-4, at the ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY.

MADON SONS & CO.,
No. 16-18, ABDUL RHEMAN Street, BOMBAY.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES :
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LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded £ 3,774,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

For 1905 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs, KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE : ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS..... Rs. 14 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME ..... Rs. 2 Crores.

ESTABLISHED—1848,

NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE APPEALING SPECIALLY to those who desire to combine INVESTMENT WITH OLD AGE PENSION

TABLE—I. T. D. H.
EXAMPLE :—

Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.

(1) In case of Death before age 60—
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000
(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
(a) CASH PAYMENT of ... ... Rs. 10,000
(b) LIFT ANNUITY of ... ... Rs. 600.
(c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS CAPITALISED.

PROFITS:

Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an Investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS. Whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.

PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features on application to

CROFT MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

This is to notify that Mr. M. C. Annes, of St. Mary's Road, Secunderabad, has been authorised to receive orders for and to arrange for the distribution of the "Bombay Gazette" in Hyderabad City and Suburbs, the Residency Bazaars, Chudderghat, Saifabad, Secunderabad, Trimulgherry, and Bolarum.

The Annual Subscription is Rs. 30 (Thirty), payable in advance, and the paper will be delivered to Subscribers each Evening immediately after the arrival at Hyderabad and Secunderabad of the Bombay Mail Train.

CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

18 SECOND-HAND PIANOS
TO BE CLEARED.

IN GOOD CONDITION.
BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS.
BUILT FOR THE INDIAN CLIMATE.

We would invite anyone requiring a good Piano, exceptionally cheap, to call at our Saloon without delay, since the prices at which we intend to dispose of these 18 instruments will ensure their Speedy Sale.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Bluthner and Schiedmayer and Soehne Pianos,
BOMBAY & POONA.

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Manufactured by Steam Bakery twice a day and delivered in the morning all through out Bombay.

BUTTER.—Fresh Butter also supplied loose with our bread in our Hand-carts.

PEARSE & Co.,

BY APPOINTMENT AT H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

SIRDAR PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR THE HOT WEATHER

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
OF EXQUISITE FLAVOUR. COLD DRINKS

Inquiries and Orders Solicited.

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AUSTRALIAN WINES.

In submitting these Wines to the judgment of people of taste, and to the practical experience of those who are in search of health-giving and refreshing beverages, we respectfully request that they may be tasted and tried on their merits without reference to their being like or unlike any other Wines. Most of the Wines are called Clarets, but they have as well all the characteristics of Burgundies.

	Per doz. bot.	Per doz. ½ bot.
AUSTRALIAN CLARET No. 2—A very full bodied Wines, equal to Burgundy.	Rs. 14 0	8 0
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YALUMBA BURGUNDY is a pure full bodied Dry Red Wine, possessing pleasant bouquet and fine flavour	" 23 8	12 12
YALUMBA CLARET is a Wine of similar description, and combining all the qualities of the Burgundy, but lighter in character	" 15 0	8 8
CLARET No. 2	" 17 8	9 12
CLARET No. 1		
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YALUMBA HOCK	" 25 0	13 0
CARTE D'OR		

BOMBAY. PHILLIPS & CO., LD., POONA.

THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT

where Eno's 'Fruit Salt' has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease it has in innumerable instances prevented a serious illness. The effect of

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upon any disordered, sleepless, or feverish condition is simply marvellous and unsurpassed. In fact it

IS NATURE'S OWN REMEDY

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, Lamaica, S.E. Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

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ENGINEERS,
Culwell Works, WOLVERHAMPTON, Eng.
MAKERS OF PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

Cable: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
Codes: OWN & ABC (5th Edition).

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:
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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon : they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on apptication

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	"	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	"	2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—

London	Shanghai	Tsehing	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchiun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu (Hawaii)	Peking	Mukden	Bombay
	Newchwang	Fengtien	
	Chefoo	Liaoyang	
		Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS :—
The Bank of England ; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld. ; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld. ; The Fair's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*
LONDON BANKERS :
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE :
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, *London Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

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BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON,	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA,	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance
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List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
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INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,393,686·99

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	City of Mexico.	San Francisco.
HongKong.	Shangai	Washington, D.C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton.
Cebu.	Penang.	Monterey.
	Panama.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods, on terms which may be ascertained on application,

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/43 Church Gate Street

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON,

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Esebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager.*

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 20,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£325,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world ; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; issue TRA

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's S.S. "OCEANA," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's ARRIVAL, and requested to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at No. A Shed, Prince's Dock.

The Company's Surveyor, Mr. WHITTELL, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned, within 7 days from date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. COY.,
Bombay.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 1,000 (one thousand) tons of SEEBPORE COAL delivered in the Cutch port of Tuna.

200 (Two hundred) tons to be delivered before the monsoon begins and the remaining 800 (Eight hundred) tons to be delivered before 31st October, 1907.

Further particulars can be had on application to the Undersigned.

Tenders will be received till 10th May, 1907, and be opened at 12 o'clock noon on that day in the office of the Undersigned at Bhuj-Cutch.

The Undersigned is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. CAMPBELL KIRBY, A. M. I. C. E.,
Manager and Engineer,
Cutch State Railway.

Cutch State Railway Manager and Engineer's Office, 16th April 1907.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from FRIDAY, the 26th April, 1907, all classes of WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS issued by Stations between Bombay to Kurla inclusive and Neral will be DISCONTINUED and on and from the same date Week-end Return Tickets will be issued between those Stations and Matheran, at the following Rates :—

STATIONS.	1st Class over G.I.P. and Upper Class over Matheran Steam Tramway.	2nd Class over G.I.P. and Upper class over Matheran Steam Tramway.	3rd Class mail over G.I.P. and Lower Class over Matheran Steam Tramway.	3rd Class Ordinary over G. I. P. and lower Class over Matheran Steam Tramway.
	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Bombay	10 8	8 4	3 3	2 12
Masjid	10 7	8 4	.....	2 12
Mazgaon	10 7	8 4	.....	2 12
Byculla	10 8	8 3	.....	2 12
Chinchpokli	10 4	8 3	.....	2 12
Currey Road	10 3	8 1	.....	2 12
Parel	10 1	8 1	.....	2 12
Dadar	10 1	8 1	.....	2 12
Matunga	10 0	8 0	.....	2 12
Sion	9 13	7 15	.....	2 12
Kurla	9 12	7 15	.....	2 12

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
BOMBAY, 19th APRIL, 1907.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

THE TRAIN now leaving MATHERAN at 6-30 will, on and from SATURDAY the 20th April, 1907, LEAVE at 7-15 and ARRIVE NERAL, at 9-15 instead of at 8-35.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
BOMBAY, 11TH APRIL, 1907.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the Property and Credits of GODHAVJI JETHA, late of Bombay, Googli Brahmin, Hindu Inhabitant, a Native Medical Practitioner, deceased.

LILADHAR JETHA, of Bombay, Googli Brahmin, Hindu ish bitant, the only brothers of the deceased abbtvamed, a servant in the employ of the Hon'ble Mr Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, residing in the New Hanuman Lane without the Fort..... Petitioner,

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Lawrence H. JENKINS, K. C. I. E., Chief Justice, at Bombay aforesaid, this Nineteenth day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine-hundred and Seven, in the Seventh year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI. L. N. BANAJEE,
The 17th day of April, 1907. *Registrar.*

MESSRS. DIKSHIT, DHANJISHA AND SOONDERDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to One P.M. (Bombay Time), on MONDAY, the 10th day of June, 1907, for the SUPPLY of SNAP COLLARS, Scaling Ladders, Male and Female Instantaneous Couplings, Rubber Valves, Rubber Washers, Tins of Rubber Solution, Coils of Line, 2½ inches Flaxen Hose and Quick Steam Raising Boiler.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 800 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment, to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. LACEY,
Storekeeper, Municipality.
STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE, CHINCHPOKLI,
19th April, 1907.

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CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "VORWAERTS," from JAPAN and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 9 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven days after the discharge of the respective Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the Seven Days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per VENICE STEAM NAVIGATION COY'S S.S. "ORSEOLO" from FIUME, and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 16 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain HARDCASTLE, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No survey can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the landing shed.

APPLICATION for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

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TUESDAY, APRIL 23RD, 1907,
IN THE
SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE, PRINCE'S DOCK
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Collection in aid of INSTITUTE FUNDS.
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Tickets 1 Rupee.

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SAVINGS BANK,

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Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

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Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq. Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of M. Breslauer and Co. insolvents, and with the consent of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m. sell by Public Auction, at No. 9, Church Gate Street Fort, part of the stock-in-trade of the insolvents consisting of valuable and neat teakwood and blackwood mahogonized and English-made household furniture such as cabinets, chiffoniers, sideboards, dumb-waiters, whatnots, sofas, easychairs, high chairs, tanjors, writing, dressing and washband tables, screens, ornament stands etc.

The above is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executor of the late Mr. L. H. Phillips Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Military Square Line, Meadow Street Fort, on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 P.M., French polished teak-wood and blackwood furniture such as sideboards, chairs, brass-fitted automatic stoves, cubical brass frame stoves, room heaters, cinematograph, whole of Magic apparatus, living and royal marionettes, transformation illusion-show, rubber stamp outfits with press, photo and autograms, carbide table lamps, bicycle and carriage lamps, magical fruit set, glass blowing machine, lady's and gent's bicycles, etc.

The property will be on view 3 days before the Sale.

SALE OF MACHINERY AND CAST IRON PILLARS
of the Veeramgaum
Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.,
damaged by fire and water.

Under instructions from H. Gannon, Esq., the Surveyor, on behalf of the Insurance Offices concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers will receive private offers at the r Rooms, for the purchase of salvage of the following machinery and pillars salved from the late fire at the above Mills, up to SATURDAY, the 27th day of April, 1907.

20 rollers and 20 Flat Cards.
15 single head draw frames and 1 draw frame 3×7
6 scrubbers.
8 Intermediates.
16 Rovers.
26 Ring twist frames.
10 Ring weft frames.
4 twist mules,
and salvage of gearing.

Also separate offers will be received for 91 cast iron pillars.

N.B.—A deposit of Rs. 1,000 should accompany each tender.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.
CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 22ND APRIL, 1907.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Building Plots at Agripada, North of the Byculla Club.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the site, the following building plots for the term of 99 years :—

Plot No.	Building Areas. Square Yards.	Plot No.	Building Areas. Square Yards.
19	978	63	978
26	978	65	978
37	978	67	978
38	978	78	1055
59	1610	79	997
62	978	88	978

Plans for the site, conditions of sale, building conditions, form of lease and all further particulars can be had on application from the Trust Engineers, Trust Building, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on top floor of the Paper Currency Office, Meadow Street, Fort, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture by Roberts and others, such as dining table and chairs, sideboard and dumb-waiters, drawing-room Chester field sofas and chairs, rich Brussel's and Aubusson carpets, large cabinets, hall and table lamps, Singapore cane furniture, glass door show cases, one mahogonized cottage piano by John Broadwood, London, one nearly new Hammond typewriter glass door book presses, one lot of books, one English revolving top large writing table with drawers, and master key, valuable table and wall ornaments, one very old Italian bronze figure, rich glassware, Limoges and stone China ware, Japanese tea and coffee sets, very old Sheffield plate-dware, consisting of candelabra, entree dishes, etc., very old China, Satsuma and Persian vases, jars, bowls, plates and jugs, etc., rich ivory ornaments, rich engravings in maple frames, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, billiard benches, aluminium utensils, China and coir matting, garden pots and tubs, etc., etc., the property of L. J. W. Worgan, Esq.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.
BOMBAY, 22ND APRIL, 1907.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21 MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF STEEL HOOPS.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, on Thursday the 25th inst., sell by Public Auction, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Shed of Mr. Rahimtoola Soondarji, at Carnac Bunder, the following :—

On account and at the risk of the underwriters :—
Ex. S. "Mariefels."

T. C.—L. N. G.—5,000 Bundles, each ¼ cwt. American Carnegie steel hoops, 26 and 29 ft., salt water damaged.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchasers and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared next day after sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
BOMBAY, 22ND April, 1907.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 29 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition dated. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

FOR SALE IMMEDIATELY.—RALLI Cart, by Stephens, Rubber-tyred, Light, Easy running, little used and in good condition. Suitable for a galloway. Can be seen at STEPHENS' STABLES, Girgaum, Bombay.

WANTED, by a First Class European Mercantile firm, an intelligent Typist, with his or her own machine to work for about one month. Apply Box No. 493, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A French knowing GRADUATE, for the Nanilol High School. Salary Rs. 50, rising to Rs. 60.

WANTED.—CLERKS for European firm, good handwriting Essential. State age and experience. Apply Box No. 496, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—PARSEE GRADUATES for Office works, intelligent and hardworking, fair writing. Apply with copies of certificates. Salary Rs. 50-60, good prospects. Apply No 431, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the Office of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla, a JUNIOR CLERK. Salary Rs. 30 rising to Rs. 40. Applications should be addressed total. A. F. MOOS, Esq., Hon. Secretary, Victoria Jubilee Technic Institute, Byculla, Bombay.

CYCLISTS :—If you want complete satisfaction use the PALMER Tyre. The most durable Tyre on the Market. Agents :—WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE.—A BOAT LANDAU, in excellent Condition with Rubber Tyres, almost new. Apply to M. C. FERNANDES & Co., Coach Builders.

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to MESSRS. PRESS & Co., Fort Coach Factory, Modr Bay, Fort.

A "PARKER" Pen makes a good present. Price List on Application.—Agents, EMPIRE TRADING Co., 35, Meadow Street.

LAWN MOWERS.—Patent Excelsior Imperial pattern, from 8 to 20 inches. Garden Tools, Knives and Scissors and all Garden Sundries.—PALEKAR and Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

RAVAL & CO., Marble Merchants, Contractors, 13, Bank St., Fort, Bombay. All Marble Works, Plain and Encaustic flooring, Dado white glazed Tiles and Roofing executed promptly at Moderate Prices.

NEVER DESPAIR : ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, PLEURISY and PNEUMONIA INSTANTLY relieved and POSITIVELY cured by "KADL." Dr. A. L. PUSHONG writes from Lucknow :—"Kadl is a sovereign remedy for respiratory diseases, Rs. 1-8.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Medows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Heads a Specialty. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ON HIRE.—DECENT VICTORIAS and reliable single Harness HORSES. Terms Moderate. Apply ANDERSON and Co., Byculla. Agents for Poona and Mahableshwar.—ADURJEE and BROTHERS.

CYCLES.—Centaur, New Hudson, Royal Dover Cycles can be had from their Sole Agents—LAMINGTON CYCLE, Co., 33, Churchgate Street Branch, Colaba Causeway

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 6038. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" "size, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 15. Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4 post Rs. 15-12 ; Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively. English Subscription £1-4-0 per year Post Free.

"LU-LU EYE DROPS. An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for Sore, inflamed, Red and Weak Eyes, Granulated or Inflamed lids, Itching and Watering of the eyes, Scales on the lids, Intolerance of light, Corneal Ulcers, and other stubborn affections of the Eye, By an Ophthalmic Surgeon. Re. 1.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-13 per thousand : if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 2" at Rs. 3-13 per thousand : if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "The Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Carefully-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarns into Bombay from the United Kingdom, Lists and Tables of Exchanges, Lists of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10, single Copy As. 4, &c. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street.

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WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Jhowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRIE JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

NEW FEATURES.

WILL SHORTLY APPEAR IN
THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* :—

CRICKET

EIGHT ARTICLES, BY

P. F. Warner (of Middlesex Captain of England) ;

A. A. Lilley (England's greatest wicket-keeper) ;

A. O. Jones (Captain of Notts) ;

A. E. Knight (Leicestershire's chief stay ; an accomplished writer on Cricket).

G. L. Jessop (Captain of Gloucestershire ; has played many times for England) ;

J. T. Tyldes

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *April* 19.] [BOMBAY, *April* 20.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	85 1/16		¼
3 do. Rentes	94½	unchgd	
3½ do. Sterling Loan	101⅛		⅛
3½ do. Govt Securities	65⅛	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London	30⅛		1/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	30 3/16		1/16
Do. in New York	65⅛		⅛
Exchange on London at Paris	25·21½		1½
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·48	unchgd	
Do. do. do. New York	4·85½	¼	
Discount Bank of England Rate	4½%	since 11 Apl	
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	3⅜%		¼
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	3½%	unchgd	
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3⅜%		¼
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4⅜		¼
Interest Day-to-day Loans	1½%	unchgd	
Do. 7-day Market Loans	2½%		¼

Amount paid into the Bank of England, £100,000.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). ... ... 1s. 3 15/32d. unchgd.
Bills on Calcutta ... Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4 1/32d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

Silver to Bombay	...	£ 20,000
Gold to Bombay	...	£ 1,10,000
Silver to Calcutta	...	£ 50,000

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	Good business
Futures	...Steady
East Indian	...Quiet
Manchester	...Steady
Total Sales	...10,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...1,000 "
Imports	...21,000 "
Mid-Americans	...6 28/32+05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	...10 7/16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5·81 +07	5·81 +07	5·77 +06	5·74 +06

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan
5·69 +04	5·64 +04	5·61 +03	5·60 +03	5·60 +03

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	... 13,000 bales
Do. do. last year	... 18,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	... 5,000 "
Do. to Continent ...	... 14,000 "
Spot Cotton—11·20 +10	
Futures—Month of July, 9·82 +10	Advanced owing to official weather reports considered unfavorable and to support by New Orleans Bull party.
Do. do. Dec. 10·12 +07	

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—10 13/16 + 7/16.
Futures—Month of May 10·66+15.
Do. do. July 10·58+12.
Closing Tone of Futures—Steady.

NEW YORK, April 19.

	Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	82,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	67,000
Do. do. to France and Continent ...	71,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	695,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports ...	417,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	5 3/32
F. G. Broach	5 3/32
Good Broach	5 3/32
Fine Bhownagger	d. 4 3/32
F. G. Bhownagger	d. 4 3/32
Good Bhownagger	d. 4 3/32
Fine Oomras	d. 4 3/32
F. G. Oomras	d. 4 3/32
Good Oomras	d. 4 3/32
Good M. G. Oomras	d. 4 3/32
Fine M. G. Oomras	d. 4 3/32
Fine Belatti	d. 4 3/32
Good Belatti	d. 4 3/32
Fine Bengals	d. 3 3/32
F. G. Bengals	d. 3 3/32
Good Bengals	d. 3 3/32
Fine M. G. Bhownagger ...	d. 4 3/32
Good Khandeish	d. 4 3/32
F. G. Khandeish	d. 4 3/32

Good Madras Westerns C. I. F.—4 3/32 Sellers.
Months—April-June
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C.I.F.—5 3/32 Value.
Months—April-May
Fair Cocanadas C.I.F.—4 3/32 Sellers.
Months—April-June.
Cocanada Cotton Ginned C. I. F., April-June—4 3/32—Sellers.

WHEAT.

Red Karachi ... ... 29½ old Terms, April May, Antwerp Done, Canal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship 52½ April/May—Dunkirk—Done, Canal.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 51 May-June—Antwerp, Done, Canal.
Brown Cawnpore, 48 May-June—Havre—Sellers canal.

Linseed—
Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship 43½ Apl-May, Dunkirk Value canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—
In New York—Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¾—unchanged.

Sugar—
German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F India 12s. 1½d.
Months of Shipment.—May Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Steady.

Rubber—
Para Rubber 4s. 11d. Value.

Metals—

Copper Braziers	£114
Yellow Metal	d. 9

Bar Iron—

Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp	£ 6 15 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 X F. O. B. Liverpool	£ 13 15 0
Basic Steel Bars F. O. B. Antwerp Net.	£ 7 0 0

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
1 Box Gold Bullion.	38,400	London	Oceana	Bank of Bombay.
1 Parcel Silver.	96	London	Caledonia.	Bank of Bombay.
1 Bundle Rs....	2,000	Linga	Bulimba	Mack-Mackenzie & Co
1 Case Sovereigns. Rupees	5,100 243	Colombo	Sydney	L Gordhandas
1 Box Sovereigns.	9,000	Jeddah	E F Ferdinand	O Heerjee
2 Boxes Sovereigns.	20,000	London	Oceana	Hongkong Bank
1 Box Gold Bullions.	76,800	London	Oceana	Bank of Bombay
2 Boxes Rupees.	12,000	Rangoon	R I M S Canning	Asst Acct Genl in charge, Paper Currency.
980 Box Silver.	.....	London	Oceana	Supdt V and P Docks
346 Boxes Rupees Dollars.	.....	London	Oceana	Supdt V and P Docks

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING,] [20TH APRIL, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money—
Borrowers for two months at 6 per cent. per annum.

Exchange—
The market has been quieter to-day. All Banks were offering to buy Credits for to-day's mail at 1s. 4d. 3 months' sight and it was quite possible to place bills for next week at 1s. 4 11/32d. 3 months' sight but there has been very little private paper offering. The best T. T. rate available has been 1s. 4d. at which there has only been a small enquiry. The Banks are closed on Monday which is a holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act. Far Eastern rates are steady. We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	...1s. 4 1/16d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 4 1/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight	... 1s. 4 1/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight	... 1s 4 1/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs	172½
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	140½
Hongkong—30 days' sight	... 155
Yokohama—30 days' sight	... 143½
Shanghai—30 days' sight	... 212

Government Paper—
The Government Paper Market opened to-day at 98 for cash and 98 1/16 for the settlement and has advanced 1/16 in both positions. There has been a moderate business passing in the Bazaar, the market closing steady. Calcutta Market opened at 97 13-16 ready and 98½ for delivery in a month. We quote :—

Cash	98 1/16
1st Settlement	98½

Bullion—
The Bullion shipments by steamer sailing from London on Friday are £20,000 silver and £1,10,000 gold for Bombay and £50,000 gold for Calcutta. Bar silver in London is quoted 1/16 down at 30 1/4 ready and 30 1/16 for delivery forward in two months, while New York is 1/8 lower at 65 1/2. The local market opened easier to-day at 77 7/16 ex-duty and the quotation fell 1/16 before the close. Forward rates are steady as under. Bar gold is unchanged. We quote :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	3	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	77	6	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	77	6	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	76	13	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The market to-day is steadier, and prices are slowly hardening. There is, however, little enquiry for forward delivery. There are sellers of fine Broach for April at Rs. 261.

For spot cotton there was a moderate demand at Colaba by shippers and really nice lots of high-class Oomras fetched good prices. Bengals and Khandeish were also enquired for. Mills were in the market for stapled descriptions and also took some multias. At the close we quote :—

QUOTATIONS :—

	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	260/61 April
Fine M. G. Broach	257/58 May.
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	221 "
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon ...	203 "
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola ...	199/97 "
Fine M. G. Amraoti	196/97 "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	173 "
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	182 "
Fine M. G. Bengals	1/8 "
Good Westerns	232 "
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	240/41 "

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach ...	Rs. 247	Mar 08
Fully Good H. G. Bengals ...	" 176	Jan 08
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	" 167/68	do.

Liverpool Opener—

Opening tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	6,000 bales
Total Imports	2,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.
5·85 +04	5·85 +04	5·80 +02	5·77 +03	5·72 +03

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·66 +02	5·63 +02	5·62	5·62

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINSEED—
The market is steady and business is reported at the following rates :—

Ready ...	Rs. 7 5 0	B. T.	
May ...	" 7 13 0	B. T.	

RAPESEED—
Quiet but steady with a moderate demand.

Yellow Cawnpore ...	8 14 0	R. T.	
Yellow Guzerat ...	8 14 0	Ready	B.T.
Brown Delhi Apl-May "	8 4 0	"	

Gingellyseed :—	Rs.	a.	s.	Nomi
Bold White ...	" 55	0	0	
Black Kutni ...	" 45	0	0	
Yellow Hingunghat ...	" 54	0	0	

Tone—Quiet. Little doing.

CASTORSEED :— ... Rs. 35 8 0

Tone.—Quiet.

COTTONSEED :— ... " 18 0 0

Tone—Quiet, but steady.

GROUNDNUTS :— ... Rs. 41 8 0

Tone—Quiet.

WHEAT :—
White Delhi. ... ... " 4 11 0
Tone—Firm owing to speculation.

THE SHARE MARKET.

BANKS—	
Bombay	1,345
India	53
MILLS—	
Century	1,800
David	360
Empress	380
Howard & Bullough	490
Kohinoor	647½
Manockji Petit	3,075
Standard	1,030
Textile	1,190
PRESSES—	
Breul's Cawnpore	210
Hingoli	125
New Mofussil	580
MISCELLANEOUS—	
Bombay Flour Mill	905
Central India Mining	573
Colaba Land and Mill	915
Marks & Co.	148
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	75½
Telephone Co.	39
Thacker and Co.	270
RAILWAYS—	
Ahmedabad-Prantej	530
Tapti Valley	4 7/32

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	11,390	bales.
Wheat	10,586	cwts.
Linseed	9,139	"
Rapeseed...	25,813	"
Gingellyseed	596	"
Poppyseed	12,862	"
Groundnuts	33	"
Castorseed	8,997	"
Rice	18,696	"
Myrabollams	5,604	"
Cottonseed	16,319	"
Mowrassed	Nil	"
Gram	3,056	"
Joowar	3,915	"
Maize	Nil	"

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *April* 20.] [BOMBAY, *April* 21.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	85 1/16		¼
3 do. Rentes ...	94¼	unchgd	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	101⅛		⅛
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	65 1/16	1/16	
Bar Silver in London ...	30 1/16		1/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence ...	30		0 1/16
Do. in New York ...	65⅛		⅛
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·20		0 1/2
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·47½		½
Do. do. do. New York.	4·85⅛	⅛	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	4½%	Since	11 inst
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	3⅜%		¼
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	3½%		¼
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4⅜		¼
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4⅜		¼
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1½%	unchgd	
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	2½		¼

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 15/32d.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	...Firm
Futures	Quiet but steady
East Indian...	...Quiet
Manchester	...Steady
Total Sales	... 10,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	1,000 "
Sales of East Indians	250 "
Imports	2,000 "
Mid-Americans	6 27+08
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	...10 7/16—unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July.	July-Aug.
5·85 +04	5·85 +04	5·80 +03	5·77

Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·71	5·68	5·63	5·62	5·62

+ 02

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	10,000 bales
Do. do. last year...	18,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	Nil
Do. to Continent ...	4,000
Spot Cotton—11·20 unchanged	
Futures—Month of July 9·67 + 05	Advanced owing to bull support and short covering and to official weather reports considered unfavourable
Do. do. Dec. 10·15 + 03	

New Orleans—
Spot Cotton—10 13/16 unchanged
Futures—Month of May 10·70+05
Do. do. July 10·69+10
Closing Tone of Futures—Steady
Cotton Stock in London ... ... 9,000 bales.
" Total *Visible Supply* ... 4,170,000 "
" " East Indian 223,000 "
" Quantity in Sight ...12,430,000 "

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales	78,000 bales.
" Sold on speculation	3,000 "
" Sold for Exportation	3,000 "
" Amounts forwarded to consumers	78,000 "
" Actual Exports	50,000 "
" Week's Imports	86,000 "
" Stock	1,232,000 "
Surat's Week's Sales	7,000 "
" Sold on speculation	nil
" Sold for exportation	300 "
" Amounts forwarded to consumers	300 "
" Actual Exports	200 "
" Week's Imports	2,000 "
" Stocks	25,000 "
Afloat Americans	260,000 "
" Indian	18,000 "

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—29½ old Terms—April-May, Antwerp Sellers.
Tone of Wheat.—Quiet but steady.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujerat per 413 lbs. 85o/o ex-ship 53 Apl.-May Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 % ex-ship 51 May-June Antwerp Value.
Brown Cawnpore, 47½ May-June, Havre Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet but steady.

Linseed—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 44 April-May.—Dunkirk Sellers.
Tone of Linseed.—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—
In New York—Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¾—unchanged.

Rubber—
Para Rubber 4/11 Sellers.

NOT ILL—BUT AILING!

Advice to Those Out-of-Sorts.

There are thousands of women and men who though they are not really ill, in the true sense of the word, are always ailing. They constantly dwell on the borders of ill-health. They are like the mountain-climber who in scaling the dizzy ridges is ever tempting fate by venturing near the edge of the precipice. A sudden gust of wind, a slip or a false step will fling him into the yawning chasm beneath. People who are always ailing, though not really *ill*, spend their lives at the edge of an awful abyss, into which the first epidemic or first chilly weather may sweep their frail forms. But apart from the danger of always ailing, this condition is in itself most miserable and trying. You have neither the energy to share other people's pleasures, nor the strength to resist brooding over more or less magnified trouble. Sleepless nights, loss of appetite, severe headaches, bouts of sickness, and pains after meals, only accentuate the ever-present feeling of great depression and weariness. You lose interest in the home, ambition in life, and are often cross, irritable and hard to please, all because of some insidious weakness which you find it difficult to understand.

Because of the sedentary lives they lead, women are very liable to suffer from this "always ailing" condition.

THESE DISTRESSING SYMPTOMS EXPLAINED.

All this is a sign that you are low in tone, and that you need a course of Bile Beans for Biliousness to restore your lost health and buoyant spirits. Bile Beans enable you to "live" every day, not merely to drag through it. Bile Beans owe their great success to the natural and unfailingly efficacious action of certain precious herbal extracts of which they are wholly composed. They are a gift direct from forest to patient.

Bile Beans not only contain certain rare vegetable extracts, but these extracts are united in a certain manner which multiplies the virtues of each ingredient. One ingredient, for instance, has a special power over the liver and regulates the flow of bile ; another directly assists and strengthens the stomach ; others again exert a wholesome influence over the bowels, and so on. But not one of the ingredients interferes with the rest. There is perfect harmony of action, the disordered conditions which are causing trouble and menacing life are corrected, and new vigour and vitality is firmly established throughout the body, blood, and nerves. In short, Bile Beans change the life of constant ailing to one of lasting health and happiness. How different are Bile Beans from old-fashioned mineral purgatives, on which many people rely even to-day, ignorant of their dangers.

The wise housewife always has a box of Bile Beans handy, and the far-sighted business and working man has a few Bile Beans in his vest pocket, for by reason of their gelatine coating Bile Beans can be carried loose without losing their virtue. Bile Beans may be obtained of all chemists, at Re. 1/. per box, and Rs. 2/4 per box containing three times the quantity. Refuse all substitutes, and accept only the genuine Bile Beans.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Bile-Beans Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Bile-Beans.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 22nd April, 1907.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

HALLIDAY—March 21, at Findrassie House, Elgin, of influenza, in his 60th year, Matthew Halliday, formerly of Burma, seventh son of the late William Halliday of Woodend, Annandale.

PHIPPS—at Nyaungleebin, 5th instant, Ernest Edward, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Phipps, aged 7 months and 15 days.

THE INDIAN CHIRETTA PLANT.

Is the finest TONIC and FEBRICIDE in the World.

The process of extracting the active principle was discovered by D. S. Kemp, F.C.S., and improved by him last year. The following preparations represent the remedy in its perfect and most active form.

Saccharo Chirettine, per bottle, Rs. 1-0, 1-8 & 2 8

Chirettones. (The above in *tablet* form), per bottle, Re. 1 0

Liquor Chirettines. (The above in *liquid* form), per bottle, Re. 1-12 & 3 0

Chirettovin. (The above, combined with pure Wine, forming a palatable and Universal Tonic) ... ... per bottle, Re. 2 8

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Kemp & Co.

THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 17m.; Sun sets, 6h. 58m.; High water, 5-38m. 7-11s.; Low water, 0-56m., 0-10s.
Bank Holiday.
Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Association, 5-30 p. m.

HIGH COURT VACATION SITTINGS.—During the May vacation of the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, the vacation Judges, will sit on the Appellate Side to dispose of urgent business on the 2nd and 16th May and the 6th June next.

THE B. S. P. C. A.—During the month of March last 2 horses and 2 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the Owners ; while 10 horses and 73 bullocks, 2 buffalo, were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshs Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for Curative treatment during the last month. 319 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, 2 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts and 14 offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrates.

BOMBAY-SIND RAILWAY.

A Press communique states :—After a careful consideration of the question of the route to be followed by the proposed railway for connecting the Bombay Presidency with the Province of Sind, the Government of India have decided to adopt a route to the north of the Rann of Cutch.

2. In arriving at this decision the Government of India have been influenced by the consideration that, although financially the southern route offers better prospects than any of the northern routes, the northern route is better suited for military requirements, and the commercial advantages of the southern route are not so great as would justify the Government of India in pressing the project upon His Highness the Rao against his strongly expressed objections.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I learn that the University have introduced a rule to the effect that no candidate shall henceforth be permitted to appear for the Matriculation Examination unless he or she shall have attained the age of 16 years. It is not my intention to repudiate the merits of such a wise measure, which is calculated to do a deal of good in the cause of education. But what strikes me as preposterous is the premature establishment of such a rule. I presume, but am open to contradiction, that the object of the measure is to prevent parents sending their children to school at an early age. Some pupils who thus joined school early through no fault of their own have risen on their own merits to the VII or VIII standards at the age of 14 or 15 ; and I think it will be a distinct act of injustice to debar them from appearing for the examination now. The very fact that they have to remain one or two years more before they can appear for the examination is sufficient to cast a damper on their ardour for learning ; and the admission to the exclusion of themselves of their more fortunate class mates who have attained the requisite age even if they be more competent than the latter will go a great way towards discouraging them. Will it not therefore be advisable for the University to hold off the working of their measure for 2 or 3 years more so as to give such candidates a chance of passing the examination? The abrupt introduction of the measure is an unmitigated grievance. If, on the other hand, the object of the University in passing such a measure is to prevent the candidates joining colleges for higher Arts or Scientific education at a tender age, then the only recourse is not to admit candidates to such colleges unless they attain a certain age.

I earnestly trust that the University authorities will take such action on my letter as they think fit and fix a reasonable period before they allow their measure to work. This will serve to give timely notice to parents or guardians to send their children or wards to school at a reasonable age.—Yours, etc.,

J. L. D.

Bombay, April 18.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comarkhadi and Dongri	6	4	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panas-wadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	16	11	26
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chow-pati, Walkeshwar, and Maha-laxmi	5	3	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	13	9	27
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	6	5	9
G Mahim and Worli	5	1	11
Water Division	0	0	2
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals.....	0	4	12
Total.....	54	37	119
Total plague deaths to date..	129,707		
Same date last year	136	124	279

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a Lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—it is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength, whilst as having "Condy's Fluid."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

JUSTICES' ELECTION.

Further Proceedings.

At the Small Causes Court, on Saturday last his Honour, the learned Chief Judge, Mr. N. W. Kemp, resumed the further hearing of the petition filed by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, and Mr. H. A. Wadia for setting aside the recent Justices' election to the Bombay Municipal Corporation on the ground that it was not a fair and free one and that it was unfairly, unduly and illegally interfered with. All the sixteen candidates who were originally declared to have been elected by the Municipal Commissioner as also Sir Pherozshah M. Mehta and Rao Bahadur Narotamdas Nanavati were made respondents. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, Solicitors, appeared for the petitioners. Mr. Inverarity, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors, represented fifteen of the respondents and Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan instructed by Messrs. Dikshit and Co., appeared for Sir P. M. Mehta.

Mr. Inverarity being away, his place was taken by Mr. Acworth of Messrs. Little and Co. Mr. Acworth commenced the proceedings by cross-examining Mr. F. C. Harrison.

Mr. F. C. Harrison said : Mr. DuBoulay has gone to England. His name does not appear in the petition. The particulars were supplied after Mr. DuBoulay had left. I did not go to see Mr. DuBoulay in regard to my ticket. I did not canvass for his vote, once he came to see me and I casually mentioned the subject to him. He is a Justice of the Peace. I believe he did not exercise his right of voting.

Mr. Acworth : Did Mr. DuBoulay approve of your ticket.

Mr. Jinnah objected to the question which was disallowed.

Had Mr. DuBoulay anything to do with the ticket ? As a matter of fact Mr. DuBoulay had nothing whatever to do with the movement. I call it movement your honour. He did not altogether approve of it.

Did you at any time interview any subordinate in the Public Works, who was not a European ? No.

Did you press any subordinate or did any subordinate say whether he was required to vote under official instructions ?—The paragraph 4 of the "Particulars" is absolutely false. I did not press anybody to vote nor did anybody ask me to be informed whether he was required to vote under official instructions. I did not give anybody to understand that Government officials will be pleased if they voted for the ticket. Mr. Noronha had volunteered to vote for the ticket through Mr. Kent, but he did not vote.

Have you any influence with the officers of the G.I.P. and B.B. and C.I. Railways ? None whatsoever.

Do you know whether Mr. Muirhead was likely to be influenced by anybody ? I do not think Mr. Muirhead would ever vote against his own opinion. It is untrue that I pressed Mr. Dunn or Mr. Kent to vote against their opinion. I did not discuss the subject with Mr. Kent.

Is it true that you led Mr. Kent to believe that your movement had the approval of the highest officials ? No. Did you lead Mr. Dunn to believe that your movement had the sympathy of the highest officials ? No. Mr. Dunn was in a better position to ascertain whether the highest officials had any sympathy.

Is it true that you had the members of the Indian Medical Service to believe that the highest officials wished success to your movement ? No.

Did you give Surgeon-Major Greany to understand that your movement was approved of by the highest officials ? No.

Did you form any conspiracy with the Commissioner of Police ? No.

When you included Mr. Gell in the ticket, did you think that his joining would have any influence over the Justices ? It did not suggest to me that his joining our ticket would have any undue influence over any of the Justices. Did you get Mr. Fraser to send a misleading telegram to H. H. the Aga Khan ? No. I did not.

Can you tell me how many of H. H. the Aga Khan's men were Justices ? About half a dozen. Do you know when this telegram was sent ? I think towards the end of November last, but I do not exactly remember. It was after our canvassing had been finished that the telegram was sent. It was as a leader of the Mahomedan community and not as a spiritual leader that they asked for H. H. the Aga Khan's influence. As a matter of fact he lent his influence as a leader of the Mahomedan community. Mr. Aston and I had a conversation on the subject after the petition had been filed, I am ready to reproduce the conversation.

Mr. Acworth tendered the voting paper and Mr. Jinnah strongly objected to the voting paper going in. He said it was objectionable under the Evidence Act. But the objection was disallowed.

Mr. Acworth : I think Dr. Santaram is the Doctor of the Oriental Life Office. I believe so.

The vote was obtained through Mr. Patterson Brown. Yes. Mr. Brown and Mr. Nicholl promised to vote for the whole ticket. He voted only for eleven.

This is Mr. Hewett's voting paper and he voted for six men only ? Yes. That is so.

This is Mr. DeSouza's voting paper. He has changed four names. I think ? Yes. That is so.

Mr. Harrison then looked to different voting papers and pointed out that Mr. Vandekar, and Mr. Purushotamdas Manguldas had not voted solid for the ticket as alleged in the petition. Even Ahmed Devji had not voted for Dr. Viegas.

Mr. Harrison continuing said : Dr. Parbhaker did not vote solid. Mr. Cadell has gone home. He went home before the particulars were furnished.

I believe there are only two subordinates in the Customs who are Justices, viz., Mr. R. P. Sehagir and Mr. Sadanad. Yes, and Mr. Crawford and Sadanad Bhandare offered all their votes on the polling day ; but Mr. Cadell said "no vote, according to your choice." Mr. Rustom Pestanji Jehangir voted for nine outside the combination. When was it first that you had conversation with Mr. Wahed that he should stand as a candidate ? It was in July or August.

At that time he agreed ? Yes. Subsequently he hesitated and did not wish to stand because he did not like to oppose Sir P. M. Mehta, and also because another man of his community, Mr. Haji Yusuf, was also a candidate. I did not improperly influence Mr. Wahed. I protest against such a statement.

Afterwards Sulleman Abdul Wahed came to you to get Government nomination ? Yes, he came to me in December last to discuss his getting the Government nomination, but I did not encourage him. He was afraid of the failure at the last moment and that is the reason why he was afraid of standing.

Previous to the 15th of February I believe that Sulleman was free from any disqualification owing to the Municipal contracts.

Is it true that you and Mr. Fraser sent for Mr. Wahed ? To the best of my belief Mr. Fraser had nothing to do with Mr. Sulleman's candidature. It is not true that Mr. Wahed was sent for by Mr. Fraser. As a matter of fact, Mr. Fraser met Mr. Wahed only once, and it was four days after the election.

Is it true that Mr. Sulleman stoutly refused to stand ? It is not true.

The question of his qualification to stand was raised only after his nomination had been sent in ? Yes.

Is it true that your object was to prevent a fair and free election ? It is not true.

Did you coerce anybody to vote ? It is not true. I did not authorise anybody to put pressure on any voter. I had reason to believe that Dr. Prabhuram was to vote for the combination. I did not know him by sight. I saw Mr. Dwarakadas going to him in the Municipal Hall.

Will you please state what happened then ? Parsees, Hindus and Mahomedans got round him. Mr. Dwarkadas sat on one side of Mr. Popat, while Mr. Dhodi, who was canvassing for Sir P. M. Mehta sat on the other side ; while Mr. Setalvad stood behind him. I heard people getting excited and speaking in vernaculars. There was a Parsee called Master who was speaking in an excited manner, to Mr. Dwarkadas, who told him to go away as he was not a Justice of the Peace. He then went towards the Commissioner's chair and afterwards left without voting. I had certainly expected him to vote.

Mr. Harrison then described the scene that took place in the Council Hall in regard to the voting of Mr. Dawoodbhai Mansji. He said : "I don't know, but my attention was first called to it, and I believe it was Mr. Rustomji J. Jijibhai who drew my attention to it. Several Parsee and Mahomedan touts had surrounded Mr. Dawoodbhai. I remarked that it was a most disgraceful scene and that Mr. Dawoodbhai should be allowed to vote as he wished. It was to avoid such disor

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The Compass at the back of Watch in set flush with case and is protected by a strong glass 1 inch in diameter. This enables movements of needle to be observed without opening Watch.

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SANITATION.—Forward your complaint to the Health Department.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1907.

RAMA-NAVAMI.

TO-DAY, Monday the ninth of the month of Chaitra is the important festival of the Hindus called Rama-navami, when they celebrate the birth of Rama Chandra, one of the great *avatars* or incarnations of one of their three supreme deities, Vishnu. As is well known, the Hindu godhead consists of three personalities, each of whom represents one distinct aspect of the work the Divinity has to do in the Universe; as, Brahma the creative aspect of the deity is manifested; under Shiva the destroying aspect is typified; whilst Vishnu symbolises the preserving character. These three aspects are represented in the famous *Trimurti*, or the god with three faces that is found engraved in the Elephanta Cave, in our neighbourhood. This *Trimurti* has been likened by some, with scant justification to the Christian Trinity, but it has very little in common with the mystery of three persons in one God which is the cardinal doctrine of the Christian religion. However, the Hindu *Trimurti* represents the work that is going on in the Universe. Creation is accompanied by preservation and then destruction comes in, after which matter is created anew to go on in the same cycle again. Of these three the preserving faculty is the most important and also beneficent, and the deity presiding over this work, Vishnu, is the most popular among Hindus. He is considered as the maintainer and preserver of all Nature, and is most human as well as humane in his character, attributes and sympathies. Thus he appeals to men the most, and devotion to him is the most popular form of Hinduism, taking rank above the gloomy worship of Shiva, the destroying god which is also practised. The divine nature of Vishnu is believed by Hindus to have descended into earthly incarnations from time to time in order to deliver the earth from some great peril. Of these incarnations or *avatars*, literally 'descents' of the divine nature to earth, two are the most popular, that in which Vishnu manifested himself as Krishna, and the other in which he took human form as Rama. The birth of Krishna will be celebrated four months hence in the month of Shravan. To-day is commemorated the birth of Rama which occurred on the ninth day or *navami* of Chaitra and thence the day is called Rama-navami. The great popularity of these two *avatars* is also owing to the fact that Krishna is the hero of the Mahabharata, and Rama the hero of the Ramayan, the two most widely known epics of India.

Rama, the *avatar* of Vishnu, is said to have been manifested at the close of the Treta age, the second of the four ages, in which Hindus divide history, the present being the fourth or Kali age running, at the end of which the present creation having run its entire course, there will be regeneration. Vishnu did this in order to kill Ravan, a great giant with ten heads and twice as many hands, who oppressed the gods as well as men. Shorn of its mythological embellishments the story of Rama is really that of a king who was renowned in early days for great exploits. "India was never" "says Sir W. Monier Williams," under one monarch, and in ancient times its kings were simply pretty princes and chieftains, who ruled over districts of more or less extended area, and Oudh or Ayodhya was one of the more powerful principalities. As a historical fact Rama was no doubt one of the four sons of a king of Oudh, named Dasaratha, of the so-called Solar race, and therefore a Kshatriya. The real date of Rama's birth, in the absence of all trustworthy historical records, can only be a matter of the most uncertain conjecture. He is celebrated throughout India as the model son, brother and husband, who was banished by his father to the southern forests. There his pattern wife, Sita, was carried off by Ravan, the tyrant-king of Ceylon, and recovered by Rama after making a bridge of rocks to the island. He was aided by Hanuman, a powerful chief of one of the aboriginal tribes, poetically compared to monkeys. This story forms the subject of one of the two great Indian Epics, the Ramayana, and no story in the world has obtained a wider circulation and celebrity. Every man, woman and child in India is familiar with Rama's exploits for the recovery of his wife, insomuch that a common phrase for an ignorant person is one who does not know that Sita was Rama's wife. From Kashmir to Cape Comorin, the name of Rama is on every one's lips. All sects revere it, and show their reverence by employing it on all occasions. For example, when friends meet, it is common for them to salute each other by uttering Rama's name twice Then no name is more commonly given to children and no name is more commonly invoked at funerals and in the hour of death. It is a link of union for all classes, castes and creeds, and yet it is highly probable that during his lifetime, Rama received little more than the usual homage offered to every great, good and brave man. His apotheosis did not take place till after his death, when he was converted with one of the most popular incarnations of Vishnu; his servant Hanuman also receiving divine honours." The story of Rama in outline is as follows:—Dasaratha, the king of Oudh and father of Rama, was induced to set him aside and offer the succession to the throne to his third son; and therefore he sent Rama into exile. Rama departed with his wife, Sita, the daughter of King Janaka whom he had won for his bride by bending the bow of Shiva which no other human hand could do. They were accompanied by Lakhshmana, Rama's faithful brother, and the three lived in retirement in various hermitages till they went to Panchavati on the Godavari, near the Vindhya mountains, a district infested by *Rakhshas* or giants. One of these was a sister of Ravan and she fell in love with Rama and became very jealous of Sita. Lakhshmana was so enraged at this with her that he cut off her ears and nose. Smarting under her mutilation she went to Lanka or Ceylon where her brother Ravan ruled, and avenged herself upon the hated Sita by inspiring Ravan with a passion for her which led him to proceed to Rama's residence and ravish her to Ceylon. When Rama came to know of this outrage, he started with his brother in pursuit and came to Cape Comorin which was separated from Ceylon, Ravan's kingdom, by the sea. He had obtained meanwhile the aid of Sugriva, king of the monkeys, and Hanuman, son of the wind, his Minister and General. With their aid, especially of the latter and his monkeys, he built a bridge over which he safely led his army, and also by Hanuman's assistance, defeated and killed Ravan and his host of Rakhshasas. Thus Sita was recovered undefiled from the power of Ravan who had tried in vain to persuade her to be faithless to her husband and lord. Rama received her coldly and refused to take her back. Sita assorted her purity eloquently and determined to prove her innocence by the ordeal of fire. She entered the flames in the presence of men and gods, and Agni, the god of fire, led her forth and place her unhurt in Rama's arms. Rama then returned with her and Lakashmana to Oudh where he was now received as king and ruled wisely for a long time. A subsequent addition to the Ramayana says that Rama once again afterwards had scruples to take back Sita after she had been ravished, and separating from her sent her to the hermitage of Valaniki, the sage, who afterwards wrote the immortal epic of Ramayana celebrating her pure conjugal fidelity. After many years Rama called her back and again challenged her to prove her innocence. In a public assembly she called upon earth to vindicate her purity and innocence by opening and receiving her as she was tired of life. The earth—which is fabled as her mother and she is called the daughter of the furrow,—opened and received her. Thus in this solemn awful manner did Sita prove her unsullied honour. Rama after this was disconsolate and resolved to follow her. But he was told in a heavenly voice to stay on earth or ascend to heaven to rule the gods. He went in state to the river Sarayer, and walking into the water was trailed by Brahma's voice of welcome from above and entered "into the glory of Vishnu." Then was the Rama *avatar* of Vishnu closed.

THE KING ABROAD.

While all the Latins and Gauls and Angles in Europe are benignantly watching the progress of our gracious King-Emperor along the Mediterranean coast, the Germans are scowling with their habitual ominousness. They do their utmost to conceal their chagrin, but it comes their more frothy Press gives them away in a painfully artless manner. Whenever King Edward leaves the white walls of England, he goes ostensibly as a mere holiday-maker, seeking change of scene and air, ready to join in the fun of the carnival or the innocent pastimes of any inconsiderable village which may have something new to show him. His Majesty travels unostentatiously. No trumpets herald his arrival; no panoply of State or the jangle of military arms denote the presence of the Monarch on whose Empire the sun never sets. King Edward comes not as the War Lord of Europe, but as the simple country gentleman, full of the milk of human kindness, a smile for everyone, and the Spirit of Peace permeating his demeanour through and through. What cause, then for surprise if the coming of the King is rapturously looked forward to by the Latins of the Mediterranean towns? What cause, then for surprise, that wherever the foot of the King descends, leaves an ineffaceable impression of kindliness and cordial good-will? No wonder that never in history was there such a monarch for perigrinating other people's countries as ours. During the few short years that Edward the Peacemaker has ruled the land of his fathers he has never spent a clear six months within the maritime borders of England. The creation of a ring—a Royal Ring—of nations, from Chrisitiania and Stockholm to Athens, amongst whom an unbreakable Bond of Peace shall prevail, is the obvious dream of King Edward's heart. What need for the Peace Conference while Edward lives? No wonder Germany refuses to listen to any talk of the limitation of armaments! No wonder Britain insists upon a definite limitation! Every hand-shake that the King exchanges with his divinely rightful brothers in the West and South of Europe is as so many battleships, so many ports and so much arms added to armoury of England. King Edward is the lifelong friend of Oscar of Sweden. They are the two monarchs of Europe who typify Peace. Haakon of Norway is the husband of the King's daughter. Frederick of Denmark is the King's Brother-in-law. The President of France is—well, all Frenchmen are the King's friends, Carlos of Portugal is the King's cousin—a Saxe-Coburg prince, and very Edwardian in his nature and sporting tastes. Alfonso of Spain is the husband of the King's niece; with whom it would be impossible for England to have a serious quarrel. Victor Emmanuel of Italy is the little monarch who came to London not so long ago and swore an undying friendship for us at the table of the Guildhall. And George of Greece is the King's brother-in-law.

What more need be said? In what age was there ever a King with such a mighty circle of friends, and all of them bound to him by ties of blood and love? No wonder Germania feels herself always under a wet blanket. Her position is truly pitiful; and if the *Koelnische Zeitung*, as Reuter reported in these columns two or three days ago, indiscreetly reflects the chagrin of the German people at the sequestrating of Germany which is the result of King Edward's amiable gallivanting in Europe, its editor may be forgiven for speaking the plain unvarnished truth, however annoying such candour may be to von Bulow and the Second-to-None. The unfortunate thing about it all is, that the natural temperaments, of King Edward and the Kaiser are so diametrically opposed that while Uncle and Nephew continue to guide the destinies of Britain and Germany the senior sovereign will always be where he is—and the junior monarch where *he* is. Just as a straw shows the direction of the wind so the secret of the success or failure of the respective monarchs may be observed in apparently insignificant incidents, which to many would perhaps pass unnoticed. The Mediterranean tour of King Edward serves to recall the last occasion on which the War Lord of Europe tried his hand at making friends in the same neighbourhood. Thinking France was becoming a little too masterful in Morocco, the Kaiser went off to Tangier,—and the world held its breath! That was just two years ago, yet the consternation Wilhelm created makes it seem like yesterday. With true Mahomedan grace, the Moors were suavity personified, whatever they secretly thought of the Kaiser's mission. They got ready a beautiful palace, and Nero couldn't have been better provided for. The Kaiser came, he saw,—but he failed to conquer. He came in a monstrous military helmet, in a Generals' uniform, and with a crowd of tall officers, a couple of whom bore aloft the red and yellow standards of Prussia and the Empire. The Kaiser made a speech, but refused the Moroccan Government's hospitality, and never entered the palace prepared for him. He stayed on Moroccan soil exactly two hours and a quarter, and then majestically sailed away. Morocco felt distinctly snubbed—and the world's consternation turned to laughter, especially when, immediately after, King Edward adroitly announced his intention of going to Marseilles, thus immensely reassuring the French, who had eyed the Kaiser's visit to Morocco very nervously. Thus it is not to be wondered at, that German jealousy of Britain should be so painfully manifested whenever King Edward goes a-calling upon his numerous friends in the Royal cities and maritime ports of the "Blue Mediterranean."

INDIAN RAILWAY ENQUIRY.

THE Committee appointed by the Secretary of State to investigate the financing of Indian Railways, has a task before it which profoundly affects the future material development of India. The main question to be decided is how best to issue the necessary Railway Loans without demoralising the Money Market or unduly depreciating existing Government of India Securities. Several proposals to this end have been made, the most feasible probably being that Indian Railway Loans should be put upon a separate basis from other Government securities, with say three per cent. interest guaranteed, plus a share in the railway profits in which case investors would be certain of the minimum, and in all good years would receive so substantial an addition to this interest as would make the stock readily negociable. The Committee is regarded, in the best informed Railway circles in India, as a strong one.

JUDGMENT in the notorious Purnea Bad Livelihood Case was delivered Saturday by Mr. Roe the District and Session Judge, Hooghly, who dismissed the appeal.

A EUROPEAN, named Cecil A. Reynolds, who was wanted at Lucknow in a case of theft has been arrested at Culcutta. He admits his guilt and awaits escort from Lucknow to be sent there.

A *Bombay Government Gazette*, Extraordinary in the General Department, dated Saturday the 20th April, notify that the Honourable Sir Steyning William Edgerley, K.C.V.O., C.I.E., I.C.S., who has been appointed by His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, to be a Member of Council at Bombay, has this day in the afternoon taken upon himself the execution of his office.

To have occupied for 130 years the same business premises is surely a record for India. It is held by Messrs. Stewart and Co., the well-known carriage builders of Calcutta. It must surely be a wrench and a digging up of old associations before the roots for the firm to have to move now—but the step has been forced on it by the Calcutta Improvement scheme.

HIS Highness the Raj Saheb of Dharangdhra has taken strict measures to prevent the adulteration of cotton in his State. In a Notification published in the latest issue of the State *Gazette*, we find that a great penalty has been imposed upon those who wilfully adulterate cotton and a responsibility is cast upon the Police Patels of every village to notify all such crimes within their circles, failing which the Patels themselves will be punished.

WE beg to again call the attention of our readers to the Variety entertainment which is to be given at the Gaiety Theatre on Friday, April 26th, in aid of the Clare Road Convent Waifs Home. The evening promises to be one of rollicking fun and song, and certain well-known Gymkhana Jesters are saving up no end of good things for the occasion. The programme is a packed one, and between the players in the dramatic burlesque "Vinolia's Vengeance," (lots of artful "dips" in this, we believe) and the band of the G. I. P. Volunteers, and the pipers of the Royal Scots, who are giving a series of dances, Friday night at the Gaiety should be a landmark on the sands of time in Bombay. By the way, "Vinolia's Vengeance" is not exactly a play of the "Alice-sit-by-the-Fire" type. It is almost Adelphian in its pathos and tragedy—at least we gather so from the sub-title, which is "The Mystery of the Murdered Dook." It is a story of her end! If it goes down on Friday we shall expect to see the well known melodrama "Sunlight's Suicide, or The Girl who wouldn't Wash" staged Then there's "Peare's Perjury, or, She won't be happy till she gets it," which would doubtless have its fancy if written up in the proper style. *Vinolia's Vengeance*, by the way, is a local production, and has already been performed at the Gymkhana, but it should have a wider vogue at the Gaiety. Mr. Motilal has kindly placed the theatre at the disposal of the players; the booking is in the hands of Messrs. Seymour Dove, and the seats are rapidly filling up.

"THE Native Races of South Africa from a Military Point of View" was the subject of a paper read on the 27th March by Colonel H. B. Jeffreys before the Royal United Service Institution. Major-General Baden-Powell, who presided, said that there was a great problem looming before us in the steady increase of a fighting population which was not inclined to do any work, and which was susceptible to any influence that might come along.

THE Society Bridge craze, which has reigned for quite a number of years among fashionable English people, has now two dangerous rivals, says the *Tatler*, poker and dominoes. Although Bridge is still very popular many people have abandoned the more scientific game for the hazard of poker and the childish joy of dominoes, and we are told that at many of the best houses the revived games have taken the place of Bridge.

AT the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Westminster, on March 30, one of the most interesting ceremonies of the year took place, fire and water being blessed with elaborate ritual. A large congregation had gathered in the cathedral, and the unfamiliar ceremony which took place outside the building attracted a considerable number of people. White-robed priests grouped themselves at the west entrance round Mousignor Wallis, who acted as celebrant, and fire being obtained from a flint, the celebrant lighted charcoal with it. With the prayers prescribed in the Breviary the fire was blessed, together with five grains of incense. Then the deacon, vested in a white dalmatic, took a rod in which a triple candle was fixed, and the clergy moved in procession to the church. At the entrance one of the candles was lighted from the fire, a second being lighted in the middle of the church, and the third before the altar. As each candle was lighted the deacon knelt and sang "Lumen Christi." Before the altar the Paschal candle was brought to the celebrant, and the five grains of incense, to typify the five wounds of Christ, having been fixed in it in the form of a cross, it was lighted from the rod, and all the lamps in the church which had been previously extinguished were lighted from the fire which had been blessed. Purple vestments were then assumed by the celebrant and deacon, and the blessing of holy water and of the baptismal font was proceeded with. Dividing the water of the font with his hand, the celebrant threw some of it towards the four quarters of the world, and then breathing thrice upon the water in the form of a cross, he thrice lowered the Paschal candle into the water each time deeper, singing in a higher voice each time, "May the power of the Holy Ghost descend into the fulness of this font." The congregation was sprinkled with the water, and a baptism concluded the ceremony. Subsequently Archbishop Bourne presided at High Mass.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

Socialism in France.

MOROCCO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
PARIS, APRIL 5.

The Russian situation which appeared so much more hopeful after the disclosure of the Ministerial programme has again become clouded, owing to the apparent disinclination of the Tsar to detach himself from the reactionary camarilla surrounding him. It is necessary that the Government and the Duma should come to a working agreement in a Liberal sense which would do much towards overcoming the immense difficulties in affecting a settlement of the agrarian question, but this desirable consummation now appears further off than ever and renewed misgivings are generally felt in regard to the longevity of the Duma. In fact, in some quarters, the dissolution of the second Duma is stated to have been decided upon. No money nor pains have been spared to discredit and calumniate it and every effort to effect reforms has been vilified as part of a Jewish scheme for exploiting Russia. From the outset the Constitutional Democrats, the only moderate democratic party in Russia, and which moreover commands a majority in the Duma, has been ostracised by the Government with the effect of notably inceasing the Socialist contingent, and excluding the best working elements from the House. Events have been somewhat precipitated by the refusal of M. Stolypin on the part of the Government to support a bill introduced by M. Vladimir Hessen (Constitutional Democrat) abolishing the Field Courts Martial created by the Ukase of last August.

The whole of the Duma, except the Extreme Right, voted urgency for the Bill. M. Maklakoff, a Constitutional Democrat, demonstrated the utter futility of Field Courts Martial in checking terrorism. M. Stolypin, speaking with deep emotion, explained why the Government was constrained to refuse its support to the Bill. He admitted the force of M. Maklakoff's arguments on judicial and humanitarian grounds, but insisted that reasons of State rose superior to all such arguments. The very foundations of the Empire had been threatened, and the Government had to apply a terrible but indispensable remedy. Did those exceptional circumstances no longer exist. The Government could not yet positively say—but in any case the law of Field Courts Martial would lapse within six weeks, and he could assure the House that it would in this interval not be applied except in the most serious cases. In the result the bill was referred to Committee and practically shelved. The leaders of the Constitutional Democrats or Centre in the Duma are greatly disappointed at this result as they hoped that the Government would support a Bill so strongly, almost passionately demanded by popular feeling and particularly by the peasants. At present, they feel that all their efforts will be thwarted by Socialist and reactionary hatred aided by the ostracism with which the Government persistently treats the Constitutional Democrats.

The Tsar is reported to intend conferring the title of Count upon M. Stolypin. The aristocratic Yacht Club has already elected him the honorary membership of rarely conferred honours. Unless these mentions signify that M. Stolypin is regarded as having definitely decided to go with the Right against the Constitutional Democratic Centre. The Premier certainly has a most difficult road to travel. I believe that he desires to make a sincere essay of constitutional government in Russia and that he might succeed if he were loyally supported by the Tsar and if party passion in the Duma were succeeded to the moderating influence of reason and patriotism. In any case the position of affairs is grave and critical. The Government seems to be seeking a pretext for dispersing the Duma and making a coup d'etat by the promulgation of a new electoral law of reactionary tendency. In fact, it neither loves nor trusts the Duma and believes itself strong enough to defy popular dissatisfaction. Nevertheless, if the Tsar does take such a fatal step the last state of unhappy Russia may well be worse than the first, and the horrors through which she has already passed may pale before those yet to come.

SOCIAL REVOLUTIONARY PLOTS.

The Russian Police have arrested the Committee, numbering ten persons, of a revolutionary fighting organization. A large store of arms and ammunition printing type and revolutionary literature were found besides a quantity of strychnine and bollow bullets to be filled with the poison. There was also a plan for the distribution of revolutionary booty for the entire Empire. The plan provided that the revolutionary organization should receive three-tenths of all sums seized up to 1000 roubles, six-tenths of all sums up to 10,000 roubles and two-thirds of higher amounts, the remainder to be divided among the members of the organization. This discovery only confirmed the conviction already too well justified that the objects pursued by the social revolutionaries in Russia are much more connected with plunder than politics. It is much to be deplored that the initiators of the peasant rising in Roumania should have allowed their movement to become degraded by the same sanguinary excesses and the same lust for loot as have marked the acts of the Russian Socialists.

THE PEASANT RISING IN ROUMANIA.

The situation generally seems to have taken a turn for the better, although in some districts there are still roving bands of marauding peasants engaged in their favourite work of devastation arson and pillage. They are closely pursued by flying columns of infantry, cavalry and artillery, and wherever these come up with the insurgents a pitched battle ensues in which the troops have sometimes been scarcely able to hold their own until the arrival of the artillery, against which the insurgents cannot stand. Their losses must have been terrible, but will never perhaps be exactly known. The country has been divided into eight military districts, and the total number of troops in the field against the insurgents is now about 120,000. The palace at Bucharest, the palace of Tinaia where the Royal children are kept, and the Crown Prince's Palace at Cotroceni are specially guarded. A large number of leaders of the revolt have been arrested, and there is now no doubt that the rising was to a great extent instigated and fomented by foreign agitators principally Russians and Bulgarians. There has been an anti-Semite element in the disturbances though not to the extent to which this has been displayed by the Social revolutionary and reactionary agitators in Russia. Large Jewish financiers have, of recent years, rented large estates in Roumania, where they have raised the rents and generally aggravated the condition of the peasants working on these estates. In a number of places the insurgent peasants have plundered Jewish shops and houses. The authorities warned the Jews to seek refuge in flight, and large numbers have fled to Bucharest, while others crossed the frontier into Hungary. It may be hoped that the Government has now got a firm grip of the situation, and that the agrarian rising, though it may die hard, will certainly exhaust itself before long. The restoration of law and order may, however, be a comparatively slow business, since the taste for pillaging once indulged in is not so easily eradicated.

The Chamber of Deputies has patriotically risen to the urgent needs of the situation, and all parties will support the Ministry formed by M. Sturdza, the new Premier. A few days ago M. Sturdza and M. Jonesco, who have for many years been the most inveterate political opponents, shook hands in the Chamber amid a scene of great enthusiasm.

THE INQUIRY INTO THE "JENA" DISASTER.

The legal inquiry into the disaster on board the battleship "Jena" held by Commander Legras, Government Commissary on the Maritime tribunal, has closed. Captain Legras in his report rejects all idea of foul play and concludes that the explosion was caused by the deflagration of the B. powder.

KING EDWARD'S VISIT TO SPAIN.

Negotiations have been in progress for some weeks past between the Spanish and British Governments with the object of arranging a visit of King Edward and Queen Alexandra to Spain. No official visit to Madrid of their Majesties, in return for King Alfonso's visit to London, could be arranged owing to the state of health of the Queen of Spain, and Carthagena was consequently selected for a meeting between their Majesties and King Alfonso. The King and Queen will proceed to Carthagena from Toulon on board the "Royal Yacht" escorted by two cruisers. The Spanish Royal Yacht, with King Alfonso on board, will receive their Britannic Majesties whose visit will be only of four hours duration. The visit will be of the most ceremonious character, and will be made the occasion for great fetes at the Spanish sea port. The banquet and receptions will, however, take place principally on board the Royal Yacht.

REACTION AGAINST SOCIALISM IN FRANCE.

There are growing signs of a reaction against Socialism in France which may culminate in the overthrow of the present Ministry and the substitution of a more moderate radical republican regime. There has already been within the past week an open conflict between M. Dessaigne, Minister of Justice, and Mr. Viviani (Extreme Socialist) Minister of Labour, on the subject of the weekly day of Rest Law, a measure of Socialist origin which has been infringed in many instances, and in general was found to be impracticable. The Minister of Justice stated in the Chamber that he had on this account invited his colleague, the Minister of Finance, not to press for payment of fines, and had himself decided to suspend pending prosecutions besides proposing to the President of the Republic as many measures of leniency as possible. This treatment of a measure of Socialist, origin, and at first approved by the whole Cabinet rendered the Socialists frantic, and a very lively scene ensued between M. Viviani and M. Dessaigne. The Premier eventually succeeded in making peace or rather a truce between the two angry ministers, but fresh conflicts are bound to break out between the Socialists and the Moderate radical republicans. A far graver question than that of the weekly Rest-day is that of the proposed income-tax, also of Socialist tendency which profoundly exasperates nine-tenths of the taxpayers undeterred, however, by the unpopularity which they are incurring the Socialists are projecting a fresh coup, more serious than any yet devised, in the hope of bringing the hated *bourgeoisie* to reason. The *Confederation Generale du Travil*, a most powerful and sinister organisation, encouraged by the success of the recent strike of electricians, is organising what it calls *une greve generale d'alimentation*, i. e. a simultaneous strike of all the trades and industries supplying food of any sort to Paris. It is proposed that the bakers and grocers shall strike first, and it is hoped that the electricians, and this time the gas workers, will follow suit so that Paris may be starved and plunged in darkness at the same time until the authorities grant whatever the Socialist Labour leaders may choose to demand. The example of the electricians was one that was sure to be followed. The date mentioned for the outbreak of this gigantic strike is April 12, and the authorities got wind of it before the end of March—but by some blunder the date April 12, was misread by the officials as April 2, and the authorities took immense military precautions for the latter date to the stupefaction of the peaceable inhabitants and the delight of the Socialist plotters to whom Government's counter-measures were thus revealed while they were able to change [illegible] The protest for the proposed strike [illegible] for a general strike later, is so by the [illegible] cation of Weekly Day of Rest Law and [illegible] pose of the Government towards the [illegible] refuse a loyal attempt to apply the [illegible] expectation is openly expressed [illegible] strike would temporarily paralyse [illegible] economic activity at the capital.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

The occupation of Ujda by the French 3,000 men under General Lyautey, Chief in Algeria, has been submitted to [illegible] Spain and the Arabtribes of the district [illegible] slightest resistance. The left of the F[illegible] will probably be withdrawn shortly, [illegible] garrison being left to hold the place until [illegible] tion is made by the Sultan to France for the [illegible] of Dr. Mauchamp and other grievances of [illegible] date.

THE CAPTURE OF A BRITISH SUBJECT AT SALONICA.

More than a week has passed since the capture of Mr. Robert Abbott by brigands at Salonica, and nothing has yet been heard of him. It is believed that the capture was planned by Greeks and carried out by Albanians, the same band in fact that has long infested the neighbourhood of Salonica. Last year they carried off a young Moslem whom they detained for four months until L. T. 1,000 ransom was paid. The band was then in the power of the authorities but it remained unpunished. The leader spent last winter at Dibra his native place and returned to Salonica in the beginning of March to resume his ordinary avocation of brigandage. The Turkish authorities are absolutely powerless [illegible] but in many cases there is too much reason to suppose that they are in league with the brigands themselves.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

NOTES FROM AURANGABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
AURANGABAD, APRIL 18.

After a short break, serious crime has again commenced here, but how it is all to end, no one can porphecy at present.

The first to be recorded is that of a murder which appears to have been a premeditated one. Two discharged sepoys, one of the 97th Infantry and the other belonging to the Madras Infantry, appear to have borne animosity towards each other, and had evidently come down here in search of each other. The unfortunate man of the 97th Infantry, named Bakar Husain, happened to be seated in a shop in the Battery Bazar chatting with his friends, when his opponent came up, and without speaking a word, whipped out his dagger, and stabbed the man so severely that he died this morning. It is, however, satisfactory to learn that the murderer was immediately apprehended, and is now in Police custody awaiting his trial.

The other is that of a domestic quarrel in the village of Deo Maloh on the Poona road near Ahmednagar. A man having married the daughter of a kunbi came to take her away, to which the [illegible] demurred, as was his usual want. The [illegible] left the house without speaking a word, [illegible] ing fortified himself with some [illegible] his courage returned to the house and presided [illegible] wife. On his unlucky Brother-in-law [illegible] ing with him, the [illegible] him to the ground with his sword.

The authorities of the village [illegible] their fingers covered, for, instead of [illegible] murder, they hushed it up. Somehow or [illegible] knowledge of this affair came to the [illegible] Amir of Dhar City, who promptly sent down a [illegible] of his myrmidons to the place and succeeded [illegible] capturing all those concerned in the affair. The murderer has been brought down and strongly pinioned, while his accomplices have been secured. This case is causing an unusual amount of commotion having regard to the responsible position held by some of those concerned in the case. The trial is to take place in the *Sadar Adalat*, and vast sums are changing hands to secure interest for the prisoners as well as to engage qualified counsel in their behalf.

Some radical changes are about to take place in the personnel of the Police force here. Apparently dissatisfied with the working of the blue coat wallahs of the place, it has now been deemed necessary to make some changes in the force. To inaugurate this much desired change, an experienced European has been selected to fill the post of Kotwal (Chief Constable.) Such a measure had never been adopted ever since the inception of the Cantonment constabulary more than a hundred years ago, and, therefore it is not to be wondered at that, every one is much interested in this extremely novel experiment. And if there be any appreciable elimination of crime, it would be a safe augury for the welfare of the station in future.

A curious case has just cropped up in one of the suburbs of the city which promises to excite a great deal of racial feeling, which is so closely allied to religion. An eligible plot of ground having lain fallow for a series of years, it came to the knowledge of a wealthy Shylock to build a Temple on the spot. The necessary permission having been obtained from the high Local Mooglai authorities, the site was cleared and excavations begun when it was discovered that a Mosque lay buried under the debris. This being cleared, it was further found that a temple also laid buried underneath. This is one of the instances of the iconoclastic zeal of the famous Aurangzeb. Both Mahomedans and Hindoos are laying claims to this spot, and so acrimonious feelings have been stirred between the rival factions, it has been deemed necessary to close all operations on the spot pending a final settlement of the case by the Bombay in person. In the meanwhile, to prevent friction and disorder, a strong guard of the City Police has been deputed to locate themselves on the spot, and not allow anyone access thereto.

COLONIAL PREMIERS IN LONDON.

PILGRIMS BANQUET: LORD ROBERTS PRESIDES.

Mr. Deakin's Loyal Sentiments.

A PERMANENT IMPERIAL DEPARTMENT TO BE CREATED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 20.

The Pilgrims Club gave a banquet to the Colonial Premiers at Claridge's Hotel, at which Lord Roberts presided.

Sir W. Laurier, General Botha, and the Hon. Mr. Moor were absent owing to indisposition.

A crowd of distinguished people was present, including Sir Edward Grey, Lord Elgin, Mr. Haldane, and the Duke of Devonshire.

Mr. Deakin, responding to the toast of "the Premiers," said he questioned whether Britain's exports would remain unchallenged for another century. He said that Australia, which believed in universal service, was ready to assist the Motherland with coaling stations and supplies.

Mr. Lyttelton emphasized that all parties meant to make self-government in the Transvaal a success.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

The Colonial Conference has unanimously decided to establish a permanent Department to look after questions of Imperial interest, and has also practically agreed to establish a Central Staff to deal with questions of Imperial Defence.

Subsidiary Conferences may be held between the Quadrennial Conferences.

LORD LAMINGTON.

Leaves Aden for Bombay.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

Reuter, telegraphing from Aden, announces that Lord Lamington has visited Lahej and inspected the Aden Hospitals and Schools.

He gave a banquet to the principal residents of Aden on board the *Dufferin* yesterday evening, and sailed for Bombay at midnight.

LORD CURZON.

Slow Progress Reported.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

Lord Curzon is making slow progress.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 21.

A special cablegram to the *Statesman*, dated London, April 20 states that Lord Curzon is reported to be better. It is believed that the danger of pneumonia has been averted.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SCOTTISH ARMS FOR RUSSIA.

Another Large Consignment Seized.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

The Police have discovered another large consignment of ammunition for Russian Revolutionaries in a blacksmith's shop in Edinburgh.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

Efforts Towards a Friendly Feeling.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

The Burgomaster of Berlin has invited the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London to Berlin for the end of May. At the same time, the German Newspaper Editors have invited the British Editors to visit Berlin and other parts of Germany.

AGITATION IN INDIA.

Moral of the Comilla Incident.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

The *Times*, discussing the disturbances at Lahore, says the dangerous spirit underlying such [illegible] investigation of Sir B[illegible]fuller, says the anti-British feeling in Eastern Bengal has increased in virulence.

Such incidents as those at Comilla denote a serious cause for authority.

The time has come for considering very seriously whether the indulgence which has hitherto been extended to every form of political agitation, however subversive, shall be continued.

We cannot, says the *Times*, withdraw the liberties of India, but we will not allow them to degenerate into license.

SUEZ CANAL.

Prohibition of Oil-boats Abolished.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

The Suez Canal Committee has decided to abolish the Regulations prohibiting the passage through the Canal of tank steamers carrying benzine or petrol in bulk.

It is not certain when the abolition takes effect, but it is expected to do so in a few days.

HAMBURG STRIKE ENDED.

The Masters Win.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

The Dock Strike at Hamburg has finally ended in a compromise which is favourable to the Masters.

FOOTBALL.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

In the Cup Final at Sheffield Wednesday defeated Everton by two to one.

A CHAPTER OF DISASTERS.

TYPHOON SWEEPS THE CAROLINES: 230 KILLED.

20,000 People Homeless in the Philippines.

DESTROYER WRECKED AT MALTA.

SANDSTORM AT PORT SAID.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 19.

A typhoon has swept Ululsi in the Carolines, and 230 out of 800 inhabitants have been killed.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

Iloilo, in the Philippines, has been destroyed by fire and 20,000 people are homeless.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

The latest advices from Manila state that the business section of Iloilo has been saved.

LONDON, APRIL 20

The destroyer *Ariel*, while manœuvring in a night attack outside Malta, collided with the breakwater and sank.

It is feared that the vessel is a total wreck.

The Coxwain was drowned.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

A telegram from Port Said states that the weather has improved, and there is no longer any delay to shipping.

THE KING AT NAPLES.

Their Majesties with the Duc and Duchesse d'Aosta.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

Their Majesties entertained the Duc and Duchesse D'Aosta on board the Royal Yacht.

SIR ELDON GORST LEAVES FOR EGYPT.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

Sir Eldon Gorst left last evening for Brindisi en route to Egypt.

SIR A. SWETTENHAM.

Lord Elgin's Censure.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

The Swettenham Correspondence has been published. The only new feature that it presents is that Lord Elgin cabled, on the 22nd of January to Sir Alexander Swettenham, saying that his letter to Admiral Davis was highly improper, both in tone and expression, and requiring him to withdraw it unreservedly forthwith and to express his regret.

Sir Alexander Swettenham, on the 24th January, sent a telegram to Lord Elgin, for Admiral Davis, withdrawing his letter and expressing his regret.

He simultaneously cabled tendering his resignation on the ground of age.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

Col. Sadler's Promotion.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

Lieutenant-colonel J. Hayes Sadler, who has hitherto been Commissioner, has been gazetted Governor of British East Africa.

LAND REFORM.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

Two Liberal Land Reform Demonstrations took place yesterday. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was entertained at luncheon at the Holborn Restaurant, and in the course of his speech promised Site Valuation of Small Holdings and Housing Reformz. Mr. Winston Churchill, at a Demonstration at Drury Lane in the evening, promised Universal Valuation of land in order to abolish the evil of a landless peasant.

THE MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

By an order issued by the War Office the Managers of Military Tournament for 1907 have excised from the programme the spectacle of the Siege of Delhi and the attack on the Kashmir Gate.

BILLIARDS.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

Dawson, while playing a match of 25,000 up with Lovejoy, made a break of 23,769 unfinished, of which 11,798 were anchor cannons.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

Lord Haliburton and Sir Geroge Armstrong are dead.

TAXATION IN PERSIA.

Protest of British Subjects.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 20.

Yezd is the home of a good many Parsee gentlemen connected with Bombay who are British subjects, and it is no doubt in their interests that the protest, referred to by Reuter, as having been made to the British Government to Persia, has been made in consequence of the levying of illegal taxes by Persian officials.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

New Member for Sind.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, APRIL 19.

The following is the result of the election by landholders in Sind of a representative on the Bombay Legislative Council in place of the late Sardar Mahomed Jakub:—Sheikh Sadik Ali, Deputy Collector, Mehar Division, scoured 162 votes; Mr. Bhurgri 153 votes, and Professor Shahani 128 votes.

The election was held at the headquarters of each district in Sind on Wednesday afternoon.

TRIAL OF PRIVATE LATHWELL.

For Causing the Alleged Death of Guard Dunston.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 20.

At the Punjab Chief Court Sessions on Friday, before Mr. Justice Reid and a jury, the trial was begun of Private Joseph Lathwell of the 2nd Battalion of the South Wales Borderers, for causing the death of a European Guard, named Dunston, employed on the East Indian Railway, at Ambala, on the night of January 31st last. Mr. Alweyne Turner, Government Advocate, prosecuted and the prisoner who pleaded not guilty on all the counts and put in a Written Statement, was represented by Mr. Browne, Pleader.

Mr. Turner, in opening the case, said that the prisoner was charged with killing a man under circumstances and in a manner which the learned Judge would explain to the jury the nice distinctions between the various sections of the law on this point, and the Counsel asked them to confine their attention to the facts which he proposed to prove. Last January, the 31st, the deceased man Dunston arrived by train at Amballa, drew his pay and went in the evening to the house of a friend of his named Marsh. He appeared to have dined with Mr. and Mrs. Marsh and afterwards gone with them and some other friends to a birthday party at the house of a Mr. and Mrs. Sibleyin the compound of the Sirhind Club. At this entertainment, amongst others, was the prisoner, Dunston made himself objectionable towards a lady—some would say two ladies there—and some sort of disturbance resulted. Dunston was asked to leave and left, and up to that point there was no contradiction of facts. Immediately after Dunston had left, the prisoner and a certain Lance-Corporal Trow started from the house, an altercation ensued, the deceased man received a blow and fell back into a ditch beside the road. On the following morning a corpse was found in the ditch by the roadside and recognized as Dunston's body. For some little time no body could discover how it came there. Later, however, the prisoner made a statement.

The most important witness was Lance-Corporal E. Trow of the Royal Irish Rifles, who swore to being eye-witness of the fatal affray. He said that the prisoner met Dunston and an argument ensued, the former using filthy language, Dunston wanted to fight and prisoner refused and they walked on together witness following. As they reached the bridge, Dunston suddenly struck at the prisoner who dodged and gave a return landing his fist on the side of Dunston's head. Dunston fell sideways striking his face on the wall of the bridge. He picked himself up with the aid of the bridge. Meanwhile, the prisoner had backed away along the bank. Dunston had another hit at the prisoner and caught him on the forehead—no witness thought, but he could not see well. Witness ran away after saying—"come along Joe, don't hit him again." However, prisoner hit Dunston under or on the jaw and deceased's head hit the curved parapet and he rolled into the ditch. Witness saw nothing more and did not speak to or see the prisoner before the prisoner reached the house. Some few minutes after, the witness asked if the deceased was seriously hurt and prisoner said —" Dunston would be all right in a few minutes."

Mr. Marsh asked the witness where Dunston was, and the witness replied—" Dunston had had a duffy up and if he comes back he will get some more." " Duffy up" was a barrack-room word for a blow of any sort. Witness never went to look whether Dunston was all right, and did not know if the prisoner went back.

Witness heard of the death next morning at 8-30 or 8-45. He did not mention the fight to anybody as the prisoner asked him not to, and only spoke out on February, the 6th. Witness did not think the prisoner had, up till then, made any statements though witness urged that it was a fair fight and that he ought to do so. But the prisoner did not know what the consequence would be and remained silent.

THE VICEROY'S CAMP.

Pleasure and Business.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP, DEHRA, APRIL 20.

The Viceroy, Lady Violet and Major Fielding took a long motor spin on the Saharanpore road last evening, sighting two leopards, for which the party intended going out to-day, but the proposal was not carried out.

This morning Lady Violet, Miss Salberg, Major Fielding, Lord Francis Scott, Captains Mackenzie and Elgee had a short motor outing, Lady Violet driving the car, while the Viceroy and Colonel Dunlop-Smith remained indoors busily engaged with the Dewan of Jammu who has been calling on the Viceroy to-day on important business, presumably relating to the appeal against the death-sentence from Jammu, where a Fakir is to be executed on the 25th instant.

Major Fielding met with a slight accident at racquets, spraining his ankle.

Mr. Hartless, the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, Saharanpore, arrived to-day to receive the Viceroy's orders regarding Circuit Gardens.

CAWNPORE P. C. A.

Cosmopolitan Meeting for Promotion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, APRIL 19.

A largely attended meeting of the leading Hindu gentlemen of Cawnpore, of all castes, representing professions and trades, has been held to promote the organization of a Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. The Committee was appointed and several resolutions dealing with the aims and objects of the Society adopted. It is anticipated that the Committee will have a definite scheme to lay before the next meeting at which the co-operation of the European community will be invited. Mr. Tudball the District Judge, accepted his invitation to be the Patron of the Society.

CALCUTTA STREET NOISES.

The Wood-Paving of Streets.

REFERRED TO SUB-COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 20.

It has been decided by the General Committee of the Calcutta Corporation that, in reply to the letter from the Government complaining of street noises in Esplanade, East, and suggesting the laying down of wood-paving, the Chairman should write to Government asking what terms they are prepared to offer to induce the Corporation to carry out the suggestion.

The important question whether wood-paving should be introduced into the Calcutta roads either into all the wider and most frequented roads or into such as may be thought specially suitable—has, on the motion of Mr. W. C. Madge, been referred by the General Committee to a Sub-Committee consisting of Messrs. Silk, Banks, Gwyther, Bradshaw, Madge and the Chairman.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE'S.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 19.

The following postings are made in the Cantonment Magistrate's Department in consequence of Major O. G. Ievers, Cantonment Magistrate of Allahabad, being compelled to take leave on medical certificate:—Lieutenent-Colonel F. A. C. Kreyer, from Kamptee to Allahabad; Captain J. H. Peck, from Kirkee to Kamptee; Captain E.G. S. Trotter, from Cawnpore to Kirkee, on return from leave on 27th May 1907, of Captain, A. J. Ralph.

A JAIN ADOPTION CASE.

Validity of Adoption of a Married Person.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 21.

In the Allahabad High Court, Sir John Stanley and Sir William, Burkett have delivered Judgment in the case in which the question of validity of adoption of a married man among Jains was raised. The case was heard in March last.

One Manohar Lall, son of one of three Jain brothers at Meerut claimed partition of third share in the family property The widow of the deceased brother, after the suit was filed, adopted the son of Benarsi Das one of the defendants. The adopted son was a Major and had been married and had children. The defendants then set up a defence that the plaintiff was entitled to one fifth share only and not a third. The Subordinate Judge held the adoption to be proved and decreed claim for a fifth share the other four shares going to

(1) The adopted son;
(2) Benarsi Dass;
(3) His brother and
(4) Their mother.

The plaintiff appealed and contended that a married man could not be adopted. An issue was sent down and the Subordinate Judge held that he could not be adopted either by Law or Custom. The respondent took objection and the case was argued for several days. Their lordships gave their Judgment on Friday last. They held that the custom of adopting married men among Jains had been proved and that as adoption was a peculiar ceremony among them, the strict rules of Hindu Law as to age and other qualifications of adopted sons did not apply.

In result the appeal was dismissed with costs, but the case was remanded to the Lower Court in order that it might frame a proper decree.

VERNACULAR DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS.

Revised on Urdu and Panjabi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 20.

The Lieutenant Governor has accorded sanction to the proposed that Roman Urdu and Roman Panjabi should have a recognised place in the Educational Scheme for teaching vernaculars of the province and that in all Departmental Examinations for women, middle standard examination for native girls and examinations for Female Teachers Certificates vernacular (Urdu Hindi and Panjabi) may be written in the Roman character.

The rules and regulations for these examinations will be revised accordingly.

Inspecting Officers of the Eduction Department are requested to keep this in view in connection with examinations of the primary grade.

CHOLERA IN MURREE VALLEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 21.

Cholera has broken out at Baramula and Patan on the Murree-Srinagar road, and at Islamabad in the cost of the valley. Srinager as yet is free from the disease.

LORD KITCHENER'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 21.

Lord Kitchener who was to have arrived at Peshawar on the 25th of April is now expected on the 22nd. It is understood he will leave on the 23rd for Simla.

BARISAL MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 21.

At a large meeting held at Barisal yesterday a Resolution was passed expressing sympathy with the Editor and Proprietor of the *Punjabee*.

CALCUTTA PRESIDENCY JAIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 21.

The new-presidency Jail at Alipore, Calcutta, is Expected, be completed by the end of next year, and it is believed will be the finest one of its kind in India. The total estimated cost, including land and fittings, is nearly Seventeen lakhs.

COMMITTALS TO SESSIONS.

Murder and Dacoity.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DEHRA DUN, APRIL 20.

A rich Bannia here, Mutsadilal, has been committed to the Sessions on a carge of receiving stolen property from a notorious gang of dacoits.

Khusiram who hacked to death his sister-in-law with a hatchet has also been committed to the Sessions by the Joint Magistrate Mr. Guiterman.

SERIOUS CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

Mr. Dupernex Fractures His Rib.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DEHRA DUN, APRIL 20.

Mr. A. E. L. P. Dupernex, the Sessions Judge, United Provinces met with a serious carriage accident at Saharanpore, fracturing rib and arm.

He is reported to be progressing and has been prescribed three months rest.

AN AFRIDI RAID.

Loot and Murder.

RAIDERS AT LARGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 20.

An Afridi raid upon a village five miles from Shabkadr on Thursday night is reported. The raiders killed one villager and wounded three others, and although the Commandant of the Border Police went out with some police and cavalry and closed the road no capture was made the raiders getting safely across the border with their loot.

Police are investigating.

EARTHQUAKES.

Further Shocks Anticipated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 20.

Yet another earthquake is likely to be heard of in a day or two, as earth tremors, which are believed to originate at considerable distances from Simla, were recorded on the Meteorological Seismograph in the small hours this morning.

ALLEGED IMPERSONATION OF THE DEAD.

Issue of a Commission.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 20.

An extraordinary application was made at the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Chitty, by Mr. Gregory, on behalf of the defendants, in the suit of May Mary Dover *versus* George Sunders and others, for issue of a Commission to Durbhanga to examine Mrs. S. M. Sherman.

The case, out of which the application for a Commission arose, is a very peculiar one. The plaintiff claims to be the daughter of Samuel and Jane Sunders, and she applied for the construction of an indenture of settlement made between Samuel Sunders, Jane Sunders and the late Frederick John Fergusson, for sometime Official Trustee of Bengal She further asked for an order of ascertainment and declaration of her rights and interests under it, and for payment to her, together with all arrears of payment in respect of her share of the annual income of the trust monies mentioned in the indenture.

The defendants in their written statement said that the plaintiff was not entitled to the relief asked for and they applied to examine Mrs. Sherman, the widow of Edward Sherman, who in his life-time swore to an affidavit in which he, *inter alia*, stated that he was well acquainted with Samuel and Jane Sunders and that in 1876 he was personally present at the death of their daughter, May Mary, whom the plaintiff, it was alleged, now sought to impersonate and that he was present at the burial of May Mary and read the prayers for the burial of the dead over her body. Under these circumstances the defendant stated that Mrs. Sherman's evidence was of the utmost importance.

The Commission was granted returnable within ten days.

SECUNDERABAD CHEQUE CASE.

Conviction and Sentence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, APRIL 18.

James Osborne *alias* Ernest Demden who was charged with forging the name of Captain Guyon of the Royal Fusiliers to a cheque for Rs. 1,235 on the Bank of Bengal, Hyderabad, has been convicted by the Cantonment Magistrate, who, in a lengthy judgment, went over the evidence of each witness for the prosecution.

The Magistrate said that the prisoner had a bad record and had been previously convicted, and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

RAIN IN THE HIMALAYAS.

Abnormal Fall Since November.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 20.

Since November last the Himalayas and sub-Himalayas, West, have had twenty-three inches of rain against a normal average of twelve inches.

FACTION FIGHTS.

The Shiahs and Sunnies.

ATTEMPTS AT PACIFICATION FUTILE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, APRIL 20.

Up to the present, no understanding has been arrived at between the Sunnies and the Shiahs Despite the efforts of the Committees of the leading men of both parties, both factions being excited, state that resting is not improbable.

The Sunnies vastly outnumber the Shiahs.

NEW NICKEL COIN.

Probable Issue by June.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 19.

The dies for the new Nickel Anna piece which is being made in England are expected to be finished in a a few weeks' time. On completion they will be sent direct to Bombay where the new coins will be minted. No anna pieces will be made at the Calcutta Mint and India's supply will be drawn from Bombay. Probably the new Issue will be in circulation by the end of June.

CAWNPORE PEOPLES' ASSOCIATION.

Lecture on Political Situation in India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, APRIL 19.

Under the auspices of the Cawnpore Peoples' Association, a Society recently formed, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Assistant Secretary, Industrial Conference, a satellite and prototype of Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee, delivers a lecture at Mowright Hall this afternoon on the Political situation of Indians.

NEW JAIN TEMPLE IN CAWNPORE.

Opening Ceremony and the "Mela."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, APRIL 19.

The *Mela* now being held by the Jain community at Juhi, where a new temple has been built, has been the largest ever held in Cawnpore. Jains from all parts of India have assembled to take part in the opening ceremony of the new temple which takes place on Sunday. The number of people who gathered together, computed at about 25,000.

THEATRE FOR LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, APRIL 19.

Although no public announcement has been made regarding the erection of a new theatre, it would appear, from the fact that theatrical companies have recently been playing at the station theatre acquired by Government for a Central Telegraph Office, that in the absence of another place of amusement, the station theatre has been restored to the public, though whether as a temporary or permanent measure it is not known.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

Earnings for 1906-07.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, APRIL 19.

Accounts of the Karachi Port Trust for 1906-07 show a Revenue of Rs. 28,55,014 0-7 and Expenditure of Rs. 19,81,593-14-6 showing a surplus of Rs. 8,73,420-2-1.

NAVANAGAR NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, APRIL 21.

COLLEGE SPORTS.

At the special request of the Principal of the Rajkumar College, His Highness the Jam Saheb Ranjitsinghji attended the College sports which, as usual, were very successful.

PLAGUE.

Plague in Navanagar is now much on the decline and normal, only six cases occurring daily. Thanks to the excellent arrangements made by His Highness.

THE LIMDI SUCCESSION.

The Thakore Saheb of Rajkot is not likely to be placed on the *Gadi* till July. The report published by a local paper that he is to be installed next month is quite premature, says the *Kathiawar News*. The Limdi succession question is likely to give much trouble to Government, unless the Thakore Saheb had already before his death notified his wish to Government. Otherwise a successor will be chosen from the nearest of the Bhayads which are the Talsana Bhayads. The Agent holds the Katbharies' meeting at Bhavnagar.

WEATHER.

The weather here is very fitful warm and cloudy. Yesterday a fearful duststorm passed over here.

BIRTH OF AN HEIR VANKANER STATE.

The Prant Officer has gone to Vankaner where he stays for ten days. A son and heir is born to the Raj Saheb of Vankaner.

THE TIBET FRONTIER.

Canard of Troubles.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 20.

There is no foundation for the report current in Darjeeling that Generals Locke-Elliot and Macdonald are going to Gyantse on account of apprehended trouble on the Tibet frontier.

The Tibetan border is perfectly peaceful. Absolutely nothing is known of any circumstances in that country to give rise to the least anxiety.

INDIAN RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Notable Statistics.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 20.

A remarkable fact emerges from the returns of the earnings on the Indian Railways for the past official year, namely, that in twelve months the Railway System of India has brought in a Gross Revenue of over forty-four crores of rupees. The biggest earner is the East Indian Railway with eight crores of receipts. The North-Western comes next with six crores, while the Great Indian Peninsular with five crores, and the Bengal Nagpur; the Bombay Baroda; the Eastern Bengal; and the Rajputana-Malwa, follow with between two and three crores each, and the Burma; the Madras; the Indian Midland, the Oudh and Rohilkhand; and the South Indian with receipts ranging between one and two crores each.

PLAGUE IN UNITED PROVINCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 20.

The Muzaffarnagar District in the United Provinces returned no less than 5,530 deaths from plague during week ending 14th April. Five other districts in the United Provinces declared mortality of over 1,000 from same cause. These were Meerut 1907; Ballia 1,223; Ghazipur 1,160; Budaun 1,757 and Azamgarh 1,078.

Of the Cities, Lucknow easily headed the list with 722 deaths.

TEA-GARDEN CHILDREN.

Scheme for Their Education.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 21.

In connection with the education of children of tea-garden coolies, the Committee of the Assam Branch of the Indian Tea Association consider that the form of school which will meet with the greatest encouragement from the Managers is a private unaided school maintained by the Garden and liable only to an informal inspection by the Deputy Commissioner or Sub-Divisional Officer.

CIVIL PROCEDURE BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 20.

The Hon. Mr. Ramay Ayyangar moved at Simla upon the draft of the Civil Procedure Code Amendment Bill which will be settled by the Chief Justices' Committee there during the next rains.

When the measure was last before the Viceroy's Council four years ago, it occupied 200 [illegible] dices and the Report of the Select Committee—nearly three hundred and fifty closely printed pages. Since then it has been completely recast and in place of the massive, if hard and fast minutiæ it previously included, it is understood that it will now lay down merely the broad lines of easily recognised procedure and leave each High Court to deal for itself with those details as they arise carefully framed powers being given to the respective Benches to facilitate the exercise of this wise discretion.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Lieut Yule of the 99th Infantry has been selected for appointment to the 20th Cavalry.

Captain Hawkes of the 1st Brahmans is transferred to the 3rd Brahmans.

Colonel Money, Assistant Adjutant General, Peshawar Division is granted combined leave for five months from the 9th of March.

Lieut Battye R. E. Military Works Services, has been deputed to England to undergo a special course of instruction in practical Electrical and Mechanical Engineering.

Major General Mahon, Commanding Sialkot Brigade, is granted, three months combined leave out of India.

LORD KITCHENER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am quite in accord with "A Well-wisher's" letter in your Friday's issue in connection with Lord Kitchener's extension of two years alluded to in your contemporary and this reminds me of a sensible leader written some time ago when you came out as a peace maker in the Bengal Partition *Khutput* and appealed in a manly way to the Anglo-Indian Journals to discuss the matter in a healthy dignified tone, as in those exciting days some of the Journals instead of leading and guiding the people, were fast drifting into a champion ship for one side or the other, and thus completely lost sight of the main object in view and that was the good of the country and the people. India is now fast moving with the times, and to handle serious questions in a humourous lighthearted vein will not pay in these days. The rising generation are eager to take in the best you can give them from the real Educators of the country, and that is the Anglo-Indian and Indian Journals. Government are of course doing their very utmost to assist the people in every direction, and it is the duty of the Press in India to strengthen their hands as much as they can. Ridiculing high officials in India by the Press will not improve matters, as it may tempt weaker Journals to follow the leader which may eventually land them in a position which may turn out very awkward and unpleasant for them. No one can object to healthy criticism, as it will always be welcomed.

A. B. C.

INDIA IN 1857.

A RETROSPECT.

A Narrative of the Mutiny.

ITS RISE, PROGRESS, AND TERMINATION.

II.

THE King of Oudh having been, as before stated, summarily deprived of his kingdom, determined to appeal to Parliament and the people of England for redress. Accordingly, in the month of April, 1856, he went to Calcutta, and took up his abode at Garden Reach, a suburb of Calcutta, attended by his Prime Minister, Ally Nucky Khan, and several followers. The Queen-Mother, his brother, and one of his sons, proceeded to England in the month of May following, in order the more effectually to prosecute the schemes on which he had resolved for the recovery of his kingdom. They set out, in fact, not with any hope on their part, or on the part of the King and his advisers, that their mission would be successful; but in order to convey to the people of England the impression that he had no hope but in their justice and mercy, and in order to remove attention from the vast design he had formed, at one blow, to upset British rule in India. It should be borne in mind that the expression "King of Oudh" refers here to those who carried on intrigues in his name. It is probable that the King himself—an imbecile—was not trusted with the full extent of the conspiracy; but his Prime Minister, Ally Nucky Khan—without doubt, a man of transcendant ability—was the soul of the plot. After his confinement in Fort William, in private conversation, he attempted to justify himself by declaring that it was a counter-stroke for the treachery by which the seizure of Oudh was consummated. And that, in fact, the plan was decided upon before the King left "Lucknow." He had become aware, from the reports of his agents, that the Bengal Army was disaffected and ripe to be worked upon. The Brahminical "wire-pullers" throughout the country were impatient at the proselytising efforts of the Missionaries whilst the Mahomedans were discontented at seeing their only kingdom connected with them by faith swallowed up by the Paramount Power. The King found, in fact, that there never would be a time more propitious for an attempt to overthrow the British. Acting, accordingly, under able advice, he at once commenced a system of tampering with the Native Army. Of the Mahomedans he was sure; while the Hindus, who were already disaffected, might be acted upon by means of their religion. The new system of administration in Oudh would, he felt satisfied, cause considerable vexation to the families of the sepoys and consequently no little discontent amongst the sepoys themselves. His agents were accordingly directed to lay stress on this new interference of the British with the privileges of the natives. It was pointed out to them that they were the original owners of the lands—the lords of the soil, but that now, gradually and insidiously, the British were depriving them of their rights, and had resolved to go on doing so until they had subverted their religion. An alliance was at the same time entered into with the King of Delhi, who entered heart and soul into the plot; and it was finally determined that throughout the Bengal Presidency from Calcutta to Peshawur, there should be a simultaneous arising on one day, on which day the life of no Christian should be spared.

The month of August, 1857, by which time it was hoped the Queen-Mother would have left England, was fixed upon for the outbreak. Had the measures of the Government of India been conducted at this time with even ordinary prudence, had the Military Secretary not blundered in a manner which would have been unpardonable in an ensign of twelve months' standing, it is probable that the attempts of the King of Oudh to tamper with the Native Army would have altogether failed. In the absence of tangible evidence on the subject, it was difficult to convince the Hindu sepoys that their religion was actually in danger, and without satisfactory proof on that point they were unwilling to rise against the Government. In fact, the plot was beginning to languish, when, at this juncture, the combined ignorance and folly of Colonel Birch gave the King of Oudh the very opportunity he had been seeking for in vain. It is well known, that the chief object of a Hindu's veneration is the cow. She is, in his eyes, the sacred animal, the visible presence of the deity on earth. Her life is not only precious, but to take it was the greatest crime of which man could be guilty. The slaughter of a cow in a Hindu village would always have been the signal for a rise. So convinced, indeed, were the Governments of former days of the necessity of respecting this prejudice, that in the large towns where Europeans were stationed a public cow-compound, surrounded by high walls, was set apart for the reception of bullocks intended for their food. The Hindus always ignored the existence of such a spot; indeed all possible means were adopted to conceal it from them. To kill a cow openly was only to outrage their religion, and the practice was consequently forbidden throughout India.

Yet, in the face of these prejudices, of the order to respect them, and of the danger of the consequences which must result from their violation, no sooner had the Government of India resolved to introduce the Enfield rifle, partially, into the Indian Army, than the Secretary to Government deliberately issued an order, which, by violating the caste of the Hindu, was alone sufficient to bring about a revolt. The Enfield rifle required a particular species of cartridge, and this cartridge was greased with the fat of the cow and of the pig—the fat either of the one or of the ox. Without reflecting, or, if reflecting, ignoring the consequences of his act, Colonel Birch ordered that the cartridges issued to India should be made up similarly to the cartridges in use in England, and should be used by the Native Troops—that is to say, that Hindu sepoys should handle cartridges besmeared with cow's fat. The Hindu, horror-stricken, rushed to his comrades and told them the story: they inquired and found it true to the letter. Indignant, believing themselves deceived by the Government, they wrote an account of it to their comrades throughout India. From that moment the work of the agents of the King of Oudh was easy. For a man occupying the position of Military Secretary to the Government of India to make so gross a blunder was unpardonable. Equally so was it, when the mistake was discovered, that no disarmal was made by Government for four months, and then only in consequence of the outbreak at Meerut. Well aware that the fact had made a deep impression on the sepoys' minds, Colonel Birch made no attempt to counteract it, gave no intimation that the manufacture of greased cartridges had been stopped. He calmly answered the complaint which his acts had caused and did nothing.

The consequences of his fatal mistake quickly were quickly apparent. The agents of the Native conspirators were not the men to allow such an opportunity to slip through their fingers. On the 24th of January, 1857, less than a week after the discovery of the greased cartridges, the Telegraph Office at Ahiratcore was burned down. An idea seemed to pervade the minds of the Hindus that the Government resolved to Christianise them all; that as the plan of open proselytism which had been pursued for several years had failed entirely, it had been resolved to resort to insidious and secret measures to bring about the same end; that Lord Canning had undertaken the Government of India with that sole object in view and that he had engaged to accomplish it in three years, hence the greasing of the cartridges and the changes that were talked about in their dress and equipment. They knew our skill; they witnessed the constant scientific improvements evinced in railways, electric telegraphs, etc., and they dreaded lest some morning they should awake and find themselves, owing to the unaccountable ingenuity on our part, deprived of their religion and caste. Discontent took possession of their minds—fear was in the ascendant—something undefined, supernatural. A restless desire to show their discontent extended itself, and lingered after nearly a week's hesitation in the perpetration of the act recorded above—the burning of the Electric Telegraph Office at Barrackpore

Thisstation, distant about sixteen miles from Calcutta, was garrisoned entirely by Native Troops: at that time, four regiments were quartered there—the 2nd Grenadiers, the 34th Native Infantry, the 43rd Light Infantry, and the 70th Native Infantry. Between Calcutta and Dinapore—an extent of 400 miles in length and proportionate breadth—there was but one European regiment, the 53rd Foot. Half of this regiment garrisoned Fort William, the other half was stationed at Dum Dum—about seven miles from Calcutta. In case of any disturbance, no one single man could have been spared from the regiment located in the Fort, whilst the other was insufficient in strength to put down a simultaneous rising of the town and of the Native Army. Such an idea, at that time, never suggested itself to a single European in the country, although after the burning of the Telegraph Office on the 24th, scarcely a night passed over without the perpetration of some act of incendiarism: these acts were never traced to their source.

The Government were confident and callous. Although about that time—January and February, 1857—the excited state of the minds of the sepoys, or rage at upon the discovery of the nature of the grease, was reported by them, not a single explanation was [illegible]

not an attempt made to soothe them. It is true that an order was issued, after the interval of almost a month, to serve out greased cartridges; but, in the absence of any accompanying explanation, the sepoys viewed that merely as an evidence that the Government was baffled for the time, and waited only a more convenient season for the renewal of their insidious attacks on their caste.

But, although the eyes of our Government were blinded, those of the King of Oudh and his agents were wide open to the importance of the occasion. The minds of the sepoys at Barrackpore were hourly worked upon, and with such effect that letters were despatched in shoals to every regiment in the service, giving full details, often amplified and exaggerated, of the cartridge business. Agents were also despatched, well supplied with money, to every station in India, who were directed to prepare the Native Army for an immediate rise, and to adopt every possible means to bring about the revolt with the cognisance of the authorities. The King of Oudh was well served: the whole army succumbed to his influence, and a very considerable portion of the large police force came into his plans—even where his agents were unsuccessful, in not one instance were they betrayed.

By the middle of the month of February, 1857, the discontent amongst the Native regiments at Barrackpore had assumed such in appearance and had risen to such a height, that General Hearsey, Commanding the Presidency Division, found it necessary to assemble the troops in order to point out to them the absurdity of the fears they entertained for their religion. General Hearsey was a very gallant Cavalry Officer, well acquainted with the native character: he spoke the language also with great fluency. It was not in his power to do more than harangue the troops and report their state of mind to the Government: the first he did well and, at the outset, with some effect; but as the second measure produced no explanation or sign from the head of the Military Department, the sepoys, still secretly instigated, soon returned to their former state of murmuring against their masters.

To give one instance of the apathy of the Government at this momentous period, it will suffice to state that, although disaffection had been manifested in the most marked manner by the sepoys at Barrackpore and Dum Dum on account of the greased cartridges towards the end of January, 1857, it was not before the middle of the following month that Colonel Birch telegraphed to the Schools of Musketry at Sialkote and Umballa to prohibit the use by the sepoys at those stations of the greased cartridge. Long before the message reached Sialkote (in the heart of the Punjab), those cartridges had been distributed to, and used by, the Native troops there located. The condition of the troops at Barrackpore towards the latter end of February, 1857, was that of men who felt themselves aggrieved, who were resolute to revenge themselves on the supposed authors of their grievances, but who were restrained—partly by fear, partly by policy—from setting about it at once. Suddenly, a spark lighted on the powder: it did not, fortunately for us, at the moment ignite, but a low rumbling noise, sufficient to enable us to make some preparation, warned us of our danger. The spark was first visible at Berhampore; it fizzed subsequently at Barrackpore; but the grand explosion occurred two months later at Meerut.

THE AMIR THROUGH AFGHANISTAN.

Probable Visit to New Chaman.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 20.

The Amir is still at Jelalabad and so will have an exceedingly trying journey if he carries out his projected tour in the South and West of Afghanistan as the heat upon the Seistan border becomes terrific in June.

When His Highness reaches Kandahar he will be within seventy miles of the border of the British Province in which Quetta is situated; so it would be an easy matter for him to pay a flying visit to New Chaman which he was unable to see on his Indian tour.

AMIR'S ELECTRICAL EXTRA.

SIMLA, APRIL 20.

Messrs. Donovan and Halliday, the Amir's Electrical Experts, who have been spending the past Winter in India are now at Peshawar on their way back to Kabul and will proceed through the Khyber-pass on Monday or on Tuesday.

Mr. Donovan has already been some three years in the Amir's employ, and Mr. Halliday who has more recently joined His Highnesses service belongs to the Firm of Messrs. Burn and Company of Calcutta.

It is understood that both will be engaged on the construction of the fine palace which the Amir is building for himself in Kabul.

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 21

Advices from Kabul state that the Amir has already begun his tour through his dominions. He left Kabul on Tuesday last with an escort of two hundred Cavalry, one gun and five hundred Infantry as well as a large retinue. His Majesty is now on his way to Herat, where it is expected he will remain until about the 10th of May.

Sirdar Inayatullah Khan who was about to leave Jellalabad for Asmar has been recalled to Kabul where he will carry on the Government during the absence of the Amir.

COUNTERFEIT COIN CASE.

Involving a Nice Point of Law.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 21.

Rakhnadin Neoria, a Hindu, is being tried here for being in possession of 996 counterfeit coins—Murshidabad rupees of the time of Shah Alam with oblique millings issued under the authority of the East India Company.

The defence is that the accused cannot be charged, as the coins are non-Queen's coins and belonged to the Nawab of Murshidabad who used to coin money in the days gone by, and though current in time of the East India Company, the coins were absolute new. The accused had no intention of passing them off as genuine. Farrukhabad rupees where formerly used as money under an authority of the Government of India but were no longer so used.

The case is pending.

MULTAN RAILWAY STRIKES.

Several Allowances Claimed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 20.

It is reported from Multan that there has been another strike in the Railway. Native employes of the Carriage Department not being pleased with their position in Re suspended work.

Yet another strike is threatened by Native Drivers and Firemen who have given notice that if their grievances in regard to pay, leave and acting allowances are not redressed they will at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 21st instant stop working.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, April 22.

242 REGIMENTAL MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at the B. V. A. Club Apollo Bunder on Thursday next the 25th instant at 7 p.m.

241 MAGAZINE ACCOUNTS.

An annual Regimental Hoaad., Composed as under will assemble on the 26th instant at the Head Quarters Fort to verit the Magazine account of the corps. Time to be arranged by President.

The accounts of No 3 Co will be checked by the Adjutant on the same date.

President—Major J. W. Hawes
Members { Lt., C. G. Monsoo / Lt., R. W. Fisher.

F. C. JENKIN, Lieut., R. A.
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, April 22.

21.—Arms.—All Arms and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once, for inspection by the Civil Chief Master Armourer.

G. D. PRICE, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

VALMARE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Wonderful Hair Restorer." For it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restoratives." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 93 Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

COTTON MERCHANTS AND THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

A List of Grievances.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The Cotton Merchants on the Broach and Surat side have many grievances this year with regard to the B. B. & C. I. Railway authorities not supplying us with a sufficient number of waggons, and their issuing anorder on the 6th instant to the Station Masters, during the midst of the season without any previous notice to us, asking them to stop booking traffic of all kinds including cotton for districts, under 50 miles on the main line, both up and down, and not to allow goods in yards until further orders.

Such an order was never issued until now since the opening of the line.

The merchants thereby are put to great loss and trouble as they having contracted to deliver Full Pressed bales to merchants in Bombay on particular dates, such as 10th, 15th, 20th and 25th April, and not being able to send the cotton in time owing to stoppage of taking delivery by the Railway authorities as said above.

Besides, the Bombay Merchants knowing our difficulties, have put the market up and, at present, the rates are ten rupees higher than in ordinary times.

Another loss to us is this that Half-pressed bales are kept in ginning factory yards, exposed to heat for a long period, and there is every likelihood of fire and other troubles such as money lying idle, as Half-pressed bales being of no use to us, unless pressed in Full press and sent to Bombay.

From information we learn that the Railway Authorities are supplying a great number of waggons to the Seed Merchants at Sabemati on the same line.

I enclose copies of our joint representation made to the Agent and his reply. They have communicated this matter to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Bombay Government.

I request you to give space in your valuable paper with your editorial remarks.—Yours, etc.,

MERCHANT.

Broach, April 19.

To the Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, Bombay.

Sir,—We, the undersigned merchants, and traders, doing business in cotton at the stations between Surat and Ittola and stations on the Gaikwar's Dabboi line, have the honour to present compliments and to invite your attention to the following representation at an early date.

You must be aware that this portion of your Railway line passes through a tract of country well known for production of cotton, and there are several ginning factories and pressing machines on the line. Owing to facilities enjoyed by the traders on the line, Agriculturists from the remote interior of the Districts are also attracted to bring their raw cotton for sale at some convenient railway station where they get higher prices than they would at their homes, and thus the business on the line is a great stimulus to the poor agriculturists to strive to get higher prices, and opens out to them the chances for improvement of the condition for which the Government even are so very anxious.

The business, besides, supplies livelihood to large numbers of labourers who are employed in several factories and presses at different stations. During the space of 4 months or so there, people earn enough to keep them in comfort for the whole year.

As you are aware the cotton season lasts for about 4 months and your Company which has earned for itself a reputation for efficient working and sympathetic considerations for the conveniences of all classes of the people, have always tried to supply the necessary rolling stock at all stations for the carriage of cotton in different forms to different places, so as not to put traders and merchants to inconveniences or cause them any loss.

This year, however, we have found to our regret that the supply of waggons, loaders and other necessaries, has been at all times defective and disappointment is therefore felt at the delay caused in the business in different ways.

With merchants, as you are aware, time is the essence of the whole thing, a little delay means a great and irreparable loss to them. They have in some instances to provide cotton at a particular place on a particular date, and if there is a failure in delivering, the loss is sometimes surpassingly great.

This loss does not fall on the trader or merchant alone, but sometimes results in losses to several persons and means indirect loss to a number of persons.

We should, therefore, have expected your Company to supply a large number of waggons, &c., for the use of customers on this section of the line, but to our surprise, we learnt that the Traffic Superintendent has issued an order not to book cotton for any station within 50 miles.

This order issued without any previous warning to merchants on the line, specially at a time when the season is at its highest, is both objectionable and improper. On the understanding that the usual practice will continue, several merchants have entered wild business transactions which, under the new arrangement sought to be introduced, can never be carried out.

There have been contracts in several other matters, of which the performance would be very very difficult and inconvenience and hardship would not be the only outcome of this order. The Company have by a stroke of the pen upset business and business principles without any compensating advantages to themselves. You will learn, on inquiry, that there are several ginning factories on the line and these send out only kucha bales. These are in several cases sent to a neighbouring station where there is a pressing machine, there they are made wild pucka bales and sent to Bombay or elsewhere.

Pressing machines are not available at all stations on the line where there are ginning factories and the booking of kucha bales to the stations where there are presses is thus indispensable. Under the recent order this cannot be done which mean loss, delay, and inconvenience to traders and merchants and unsettlement of business which without any previous intimation is not fair on a Railway Company to inflict on a large body or their customers.

The authorities of the Company are probably under the impression that this sort of traffic between intermediate stations hampers their traffic on the main line. A little insight wild, the matter will show that really it does not. For, after the bales are pressed anew, an amount of saving can be effected in space and carriage of cotton to Bombay which would be quicker and more convenient to all concerned. Pucka bales can be loaded and unloaded very easily and amount of waste is prevented also which lessens the responsibility of the Company. An amount of space, time and labour are this saved, so that little apparent inconvenience of traffic between intermediate stations is amply compensated for by increased facilities in carrying the same to the ultimate destination. You will concede that a radical change in the system of working cannot fairly be made in the middle of the season. If the authoritees had seen the necessity of adopting this course earlier at the commencement of the season we could have seen how to remove our difficulties or to meet them. Indeed, we could have settled our business on that basis.

If you think you are justified in passing this order today, you might sometimes be advised to pass a peremptory order that cotton will not be conveyed for a particular period. You could not be said to be acting sympathetically if you did it. The administration of the B.B. & C. I. Railway has always been constructed on the principle of fairness and convenience to the public. Judging from this point of view you will see that such an order in the middle of the season you cannot pass. At least you could not be said to be acting sympathetically if you did it. Your present order is such as to give a rude shock to the public that the same authorities have now begun, at least apparently to adopt a different line of action.

The delay in the carriage of goods from one place to another means congestion of bales inside the factories and presses and expose the valuable commodity to the danger of fire, &c. Besides the quality of cotton also is likely to be spoiled by exposure to heat and dust for an unusually long period.

You, sir, need not be told that in the cotton market, the fluctuations in rates are so very frequent and so surprising that traders and merchants are always anxious to take time by the forelock. This they cannot do if the Railway Companies do not afford their suitable facilities. Though under the Railway act and the rules the Company may not be bound to satisfy the calls on their stock made by merchants and traders at all times, but it is reasonably expected of a well managed affluent Company, like the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, with sympathetic officers at their head, to provide all sorts of conveniences for the traffic. A supply of a sufficient number of waggons is not beyond the powers of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company. If the difficulty has been caused by the pressure of traffic elsewhere it is but just that the supply of waggons should be equally distributed at both places instead of starving one section of the line altogether.

We, therefore, respectfully request that you will be pleased on consideration of the above said circumstances to cancel the order referred to, and order that necessary facilities at all times be given to traders and merchants for the carriage of cotton on the line.

Awaiting early orders.—We have the honour to remain, etc.,

YOUR MOST OBEDIENT SERVANTS.

The following is the Agent's reply to the memorial, To Rustomji Hormasji Vakharia Begam Wadi, Broach.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your representation without date, signed by yourself and other merchants and traders dealing in cotton, I beg to inform you that the order referred to was passed with great reluctance, and only after the impossibility of carrying the present Traffic was clearly proved.

2. I may mention that this administration has been compelled to lend a large number of waggons to the E. I. Railway for the carriage of Railway coal, as otherwise the train service would have been stopped, and this diversion of waggons from an already insufficient stock has forced us to limit traffic.

3. It is hoped that the restriction may be of short duration, but the short supply of coal is becoming so serious that it may be necessary to send more waggons to the E. I. Railway, so that it is at present impossible to give any definite assurance in regard to the carriage of cotton.—Yours, &c.

THE AGENT.
Bombay 12th April 1907.

SECUNDERABAD NEWS AND NOTES.

The Bear Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, APRIL 17.

A SUIT arising out of the wanderings of a tame bear came on for hearing again to-day before Mr. S. A. Adhikari, Judge of the Small Causes Court. The parties in the case are Major E. P. Lambert, R. F. A., the plaintiff, and, Major D. Patton-Bethune, late of the Rifle Brigade now retired, the defendant. The plaint disclosed that on the 22nd November last, at about 7 p.m., Major Lambert was driving Miss Perram home in his Ralli Cart by the road leading from St. John's Church to Chilkulgudlum—the Off ers' Lines of the 2nd Rajputs, when he saw a black object ahead of him near the defendant's bungalow. The object turned out to be a bear, the property of Major Patton-Bethune, and it suddenly stood on its haunches frightening his horse to such an extent that it bolted and threw the carriage with its occupants into a ditch, causing them injuries. The carriage and harness were damaged and the plaintiff sustained a severe mental shock; he accordingly claimed Rs. 273-8-0 as damages. The accident, he said, was due to the negligent manner in which the defendant kept the bear under his control. The defendant in his written statement denied the claim, and explained that the accident was not due to any negligence on his part. The fact was that the bear was given to him by Lieutenant Minniken, 76th Punjabis, and the animal was sent over while the defendant was absent from home. He had not the remotest idea it would arrive that day. It was a pure accident. The bear was a tame animal and it was never known to have any vicious habit. He challenged the plaintiff to prove the damage done to his carriage and harness; the damages claimed were, he said, excessive and too remote. The plaintiff might, the defendant considered, have avoided the accident by the exercise of reasonable care and diligence. Mr. Venugopal appeared for Major Lambert, Major Patton-Bethune being represented by Mr. Bezonjee Aderjee. In his evidence Major Lambert said the trap was repaired by Messrs. Simpson & Co. and the harness by A. Broomfield, Collar-maker, 16th Battery, R. F. A. He claimed Rs. 230 as damages for the shock sustained by him that night. He informed the defendant of all that happened and Exhibit III was his reply. The horse, a Waler, was lent by Mr. Thellusson and had been in his stables for over a month. Though a spirited animal, it was thoroughly trained. The plaintiff was not shortsighted and saw the black object when about 20 yards away. He thought it was a cooly or a black dog. The horse did not bolt but shied when the bear stood up as the carriage approached him about three yards off. He was driving with sufficient care to pass the object and pulled up the horse tight by the head. The trap, however, came to grief on the left side of the road, at which point he thought it was about fifteen yards wide.

Cross-examined, the plaintiff said that he had purchased the carriage second-hand, and, since the accident, had advertised it for sale for Rs. 600. He was annoyed at Exhibit III, which was a reply to his letter of the 28th November. He would have, however, come to court in spite of that reply if no reparation was made for the damage done. He claimed Rs. 200 for the severe mental shock, meaning by mental shock that he was much frightened by the accident owing to the charge he had of a young lady for whose safety he had mental solicitude, and owing to the fact that the horse he was driving was a borrowed one, besides the unexpected sight of a wild animal before him, Miss Perram was not hurt. He attended dinner at Mr. A. O. Hankin' that night at 8-30 p.m. After dinner he went with Mr. Hankin to Major Patton-Bethune's house, where both defendant and his wife expressed their regret at the accident. He attended to his duties the next day.

Re-examined, Major Lambert said that when he was at Mr. Hankin's house a note came from Major Patten-Bethune asking for a rifle as the bear had broken into his godown. The rifle was not sent but after dinner he went across with his host to see what was up.

The local Manager of Messrs. Simpson & Co. was the next witness. He said the cost of the repairs done to Major Lambert's cart was Rs. 63-8-0.

Cross-examined, the witness detailed the extent of the damages the carriage had actually sustained and said that the cost of repairing them was Rs. 35. The balance of his bill was for extra things done, such as greasing the wheels and varnishing and touching up other parts. Though these were necessary, the witness admitted that they may have improved the appearance of the carriage.

A Broomfield, Collar-maker, 16th F. B. R. A., said he repaired the harness damaged in the accident. His bill for general repairs was Rs. 10. In cross-examination witness admitted he was paid by Government but did the work for Major Lambert. In his opinion the harness must have been used for 18 months or so before the accident.

Mrs. Patton-Bethune was next examined and cross-examined at some length, principally on the question as to who (the Major or herself) wrote the letter (Exhibit III) to Major Lambert in November last. It was signed by Major Patton,—Bethune. The letter, which had depicted on one side a couchant bear, was humourous and satirical and caused some amusement in Court when read.

Major Patton-Bethune in his evidence said the bear was quite tame and never exhibited any ferocious propensity. He had known it for three months and often played with it. He was at the Club when the animal was brought to his bungalow. After reading a letter to Lieutenant Minniken from Major Lambert which contained the following sentence: "I have consulted many senior officers in the station and they tell me that you are greatly to blame for the accident." He took the responsibility of everything likely to arise from the action, as Mr. Minniken was only a subaltern and liable to be unduly influenced by the plaintiff who was a Major. Major Lambert did not look as if he had sustained a severe mental shock, nor did he mention anything about it on the occasion he came to defendant's house on the night of the accident. The bear was then loose and plaintiff played with it as also did the witness and Mrs. Patton-Bethune. If Major Lambert had seen the bear, as he said he did, he should have pulled up and sent his syce to see what it was. He (defendant), to prevent an accident, would have driven past the right of the animal.

Cross-examined, witness said he belonged to an Infantry Regiment and the defendant to the Artillery. The conversation he had with the plaintiff on the night of the accident was only with reference to the injuries sustained by the latter's trap. No mention was made of damages or compensation. The first time any demand was made to him for damages by Major Lambert was in his letter of the 28th November. He considered this letter offensive. He was not annoyed at it and thought it fit to write a jocular letter in reply to one in which he thought he was called a liar. He did not consider himself responsible for the accident, as he did not know the bear was coming and did not tie it up. One of the reasons why he wished to shoot the bear was because it had broken loose a second time. To the best of his belief, the bear was still alive. It was removed the same night by Mr. Minniken.

Re-examined by Mr. Bezonjee, witness thought that, so far as driving was concerned, it made no difference whether an officer belonged to an Infantry or Artillery Regiment. He considered he could drive better than Major Lambert.

Candaswamy, a servant of Major Patton-Bethune, was next called and said both his master and mistress were out when the bear was brought. The animal was tied to a custard apple tree by Mr. Minniken with a chain. It snapped the chain and roamed about the compound and eventually jumped the wall and started to eat grass (laughter), near the gate. At the time of the accident, the bear was not on the public road. It climbed a tree after the accident (laughter). In cross-examination witness asserted the bear was eating grass. The horse shied at the sniffing of the bear which did not stand up on its haunches. The horse shied before thea ccident happened. He did not render any assistance as he was afraid to go near the bear, which was new to him, though he was within eight feet distance from the animal.

The case at this stage was adjourned to the 29th July.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 2nd March, amounted to Rs. 29,890, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year, of Rs. 8,551. The total earnings from 1st January to 2nd March were Rs. 2,28,361, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year, of Rs. 1,09,519.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 20.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenants Newcombe, 3rd Ghurkhas and Prothero, 90th Punjabis, are appointed Assistant Commissioners, Burma.

Mr. Ross-Scott is permitted to resign the Indian Civil Service.

The services of Mr. Cadell are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay and the services of Mr. Maclagan of the Punjab Government and the services of Babu Ganga Charn Chatarji of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Captain Mackendrick, I.M.S., is granted combined leave for seven months.

Mr. Hyde, Administrator-General of Bengal, is granted six months' leave.

Mr. Kenney officiates as Administrator-General and Mr. Westmacott as Deputy Administrator-General.

Mr. Brown, second Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, is granted privilege leave for three months and fifteen days.

The services of Mr. Wheeler are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Finance Department.

The services of Captain Murray, I. M. S., are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government for employment in the Jail Department.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Cantonment Magistrates' Department.—Consequent on the return of Lt.-Colonel Christie from leave, Major Leslie reverts to 2nd and Major Field to 3rd Grade.

The Governor General announces that the King Emperor has been graciously pleased to confer the title of the Queen's Own upon the 3rd Gurkha Rifles with permission to wear on appointments the Royal and Imperial cypher ensigned with the Imperial Crown in future designation; the regiment will be the 3rd the Queen's Own Gurkha Rifles.

ARMY RESERVE.

2nd Lieutenant Phillips is promoted to Lieutenant and Mr. Young appointed 2nd Lieutenant.

The following retire:—

Brevet-Colonel Marshall, Major Bough of the 105th Light Infantry and Lieutenant Colonel Rundle, I.M.S.

VOLUNTEERS CALCUTTA PORT DEFENCE—Naval.

Mr. Moore is appointed Chief Engineer of the Behar Light Horse.

Lt. Ogilvy, V. D., resigns commission in the East Indian Railway Rifles.

2nd Lieutenant Welby resigns commission of the Bombay Rifles.

Capt Greaves of resigns commission of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Rifles.

Capt Pratt, V. D., resigns commission, retaining the rank and uniform of the corps of the Nilgiri Rifles.

Lt. Brock is promoted Captain G. I. P. R. Rifles.

Surgeon Captain Price resigns his commission of the Bengal-Northwest Rifles.

Mr. Gayer is appointed 2nd-Lieutenant of the Calcutta Rifles.

Mr. Morshead, I. C. S., is appointed Major.

Mr. Hughes, Lieutenant, of the Kolar Fields Rifles.

Lt. Osborn is promoted Captain of Burma Railways Rifles Captain Phillips is promoted Major, Lieutenant, Franks to be Captain and Moore to be Lieutenant.

Lieutenant Colvin to be Captain, 2nd-Lieutenant Hicks to be Lieuenat and Mr. Parker 2nd Lieutenant.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. S. Arbuthnot acts as Consul for Sweden at Madras and Mr. D. W. S. King, Consul-General for Sweden at Calcutta.

Captain Crosthwaite is posted temporarily as Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harrington is appointed Residency Surgeon and C. N. O., Rajputana.

Captain Deas, I.M.S., is posted temporarily, as Civil Surgeon, Ajmer.

Captain Hugo, I.M.S., is posted Civil Surgeon, Miranshah.

Lieutenant-Lawrence is posted temporarily, as Political Agent, Kalat and Lieutenant Brett, Probationer, as Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Sibi.

Mr. Kerly is placed on special duty under the A. A. G., Rajputana.

The services of Captain Wondhan are replaced at the disposal of the Governor-in-Chief.

Lieutenant Rollo of the 96th Infantry is posted Commandant of the 2nd Battalion, Nayar Brigade, Travancore.

Mr. Tucker, C. I. E., is appointed Political Agent, Persian Gulf, and granted combined leave for one year and nine months.

Major Rawlinson, C. I. E., is granted combined leave for seven and a half months.

Mr. Barton is posted as Divisional and Sessions Judge, Peshawar, and Mr. Bolton as Divisional and Sessions Judge, Derajat.

Mousieur L. Gonmers is appointed Consul of the Netherlands in Calcutta.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Paranjpe, Extra Deputy Conservator for Forests is retransferred from Bengal to the Central Provinces.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. F. B. Sandberg retires from the service.

The Rev. W. O. O'Coner is appointed Chaplain, on probation, Lahore Establishment, P. W. D.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dundee, C. I. E., officiates as Secretary, P. W. D., N.-W. Frontier Province.

Mr. Morley, Executive Engineer, Central Provinces, retires from service.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Weston to be Joint Secretary, Finance Department, in charge of the Military Finance Department but to officiate as Secretary, Ordinary Branch, during Mr. Meyer's leave.

Mr. Brunyate to officiate as Joint Secretary, Military Finance Department.

Mr. Tomkins is granted eighteen months' combined leave.

Mr. Jacob officiates as Assistant Accountant-General, Punjab.

Mr. Devine officiates as Assistant Secretary, Military Finance Department, vice Mr. Ashmore.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Rainy is granted three months' privilege leave and Mr. Gubbay officiates as Under Secretary Commerce Department.

Mr. Hogg officiates as 2nd Grade Deputy Postmaster-General and Mr. Tulloch reverts to 3rd Grade.

Mr. Sains, I. C. S., is appointed Postmaster General, 2nd Grade in charge of Eastern Bengal and Aassam Circle.

The services of Mr. Kelner are replaced at the disposal of the P. W. D.

CUSTOMS.

Mr. Cadell is granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr. Judge officiates as Collector, Class II and Mr. Westropp as Collector Class III.

MILITARY SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Major Paterson of the 5th Cavalry is appointed permanently to the Army Remount Deptt.

Under instructions from the Secretary of State for India, the Governor-General is pleased to notify that in future Officers admitted to the I. M. Service will not be permitted to exercise the choice of area for the purpose of Civil employment, but will be posted upon a consideration of all the circumstances including, as far as possible, their own wishes to one of the following civil areas—

Madras, including Madras and Burma, to Bombay including Bombay and Aden, to Upper Provinces including United Provinces, Central Provinces and the Punjab, to the Lower Provinces, including Bengal and East Bengal and Assam. Though ordinarily employed within one of above areas they will remain liable to employment elsewhere.

Commander Dobson officiates as Port Officer, Aden.

Commander Fletcher, Port Officer, Aden, is granted twelve months' leave.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. Hindmarsh is granted nine months' combined leave.

Mr. Jackson is appointed Assistant Traffic Superintendent, O. and R. Railway.

Mr. Ritchie officiates as Assistant Traffic Supdt., N. W. Railway.

Lieutenant Anderson is promoted to Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade.

The Railway Board have decided that the Indian Packing Rules may be relaxed in favour of chemicals shipped for Government Department in India through the agency of the Store Department of India Office, provided they are packed in accordance with regulations of Department and amendments to the General Rules will accordingly be adopted.

SPORTING NEWS.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

(FROM OUR YACHTING CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday was a bad day for the weather prophets. In the morning they were pretty well unanimous as to there being no chance of a breeze in the afternoon but by three a nice fresh breeze from the westward had sprung up and gave every promise of hardening.

The first race was for the A Class, starting at 3-30. Turquoise was still without a rudder and was unable to sail, and only Melody and Sapphire turned out. Isca was just on the point of starting on a cruise down the coast, while Eileen though looking very fit at her moorings was not entered.

The two made a very pretty start. Melody made a most determined attempt on Sapphire's weather and the two came tearing down to the line almost level. Sapphire was first a cross and broke out her jackyarder at once, Melody being content with a jibheader. It was a broad reach down to Sunk Rock against the last of the flood and both made fine speed, Sapphire rounding a little more than a minute ahead. It was a close fetch back to the schooner and Sapphire got down her jackyarder as the puffs were coming off the shore viciously at times. Melody hung on to her topsail and kept further out in the stream.

It was a run to South Karanja and both set spinnakers. Sapphire put up her jabheader for the run and began to draw away fast being over five minutes ahead at the turn.

It was a dead beat home and Sapphire got her jibheader on deck as there was quite a sea running at the lee mark. Both stood over towards the Bombay shore to get into the smoother water but got a pleasant sprinkling before getting into the shelter of the land. Sapphire made some abstruse calculations as to the probable direction of the wind up harbour and stood a long way in shore being badly sold as the said calculations did not pan out and she lost a good deal. Melody erred the other way but fortune was on the side and she made a considerable gain and at the finish was only a few seconds outside her time, thus bringing joy once more to the sad hearts of the handicapping Committee.

The B Class were upset by a misfire on the part of the club cannon which had done the same at the start of the A Class, and their start was a very good one under the circumstances. Trixie and Mannikin were over almost in line with Sayonara on Mannikin's weather quarter and Erin behind Sayonara set her spinnaker at once and Trixie did the same. Erin engaged in a long struggle with a Balloon jib, the sit of which was spoilt for a long way by the fact that the sheet of the small jib inside it was kept taut,

Trixie drew ahead on the reach but Sayonara came up on her close to the lighthouse. Erin passed Mannikin halfway down.

Sayonara made a somewhat rash effort at cutting out Trixie at the turn but the latter was magnanimous and avoided giving trouble to the sailing committee hereafter by giving way, getting herself into irons in the process and having to wear round in the end. Erin passed her during this evolution and Mannikin came up level with her.

It was a close haul home and Mannikin scored heavily over the others by being able to look up points closer to the wind than they could. The result was that she fetched clear in while the rest had to make a tack, and she went round first, forty-seconds ahead of Erin.

On the run to North Karanja, Erin soon caught and passed Mannikin and took the lead. Trixie tried to run a large steamer and changing her mind suddenly, carried away her spinnaker boom in the effort. There happened to be a dusky brother enthroned thereon and he was incontinently dumped into the harbour but fortunately for Trixie pulled himself out against instanter. At North Karanja buoy, Erin was first to round with Mannikin second, Sayonara third and Trixie last. All made a short tack northward and then fetched home. Mannikin gave another exhibition of wind jamming which was quite uncalled for and out of place as there was no tide to speak of and the rest had no difficulty in fetching in. Erin went very well and would have had a long lead at the finish, if she had not carried away her bobstay. Instead of wasting time in repairs near home her skipper adopted the simple and effective device of keeping the bowsprit down by putting a man to sit on the end of it and succeeded in gaining a well deserved victory by a few seconds from Mannikin. Sayonara did not do well coming up from North Karanja, there being a lump of a sea which did not suit her at all and Trixie passed her. There were seven Tomtits for the next race and they made up for the struggling starts which have lately been the order of the day in this class by coming down to the line in a close bunch. It was a pretty sight for those on the schooner but not so beautiful for the two leading boats; Meg and Lapwing who had run it too fine and had no choice but to go over and chance it. The chance did not come off and they were both before the gun being recalled after some confusion. Lapwing came back in a hurry and started again not very much to the bad but Meg could not be induced to return for some time and lost a lot of ground.

It was a broad reach down to Sunk Rock, and there was considerable doubt shown on the subject of spinnakers. Coralie set hers at once and struck to it. Clutha set hers soon after followed by Tomtit and Lapwing. Maud and Midget did without theirs and did not seem to lose anything thereby.

At the lighthouse Tomtit was first with Coralie close behind. Coralie made an illadvised attempt to cut Tomtit out and was only saved from disaster buoy, Tomtit giving way in a noble manner. The latter got in irons and had to make a stern board to get off again. Clutta and Maud were next, close together and then came Midget with Lapwing close behind. Midget stood on a bit after rounding and Mapwing luffed round inside her and stood on also. After a little while, Midget without looking behind came round on to the port tack thus coming right across Lapwing's bows, the latter going right on board of her. The presence of ladies in both the boats prevented any comments and after clearing each other both boats proceeded on their way, Lapwing promptly decorating her rigging with bunting to celberate the occasion. Meg was some distance astern but was coming up at a great pace. At the schooner, Tomtit had worked out a lead of a minute and a half from Clutha, Coralie being next and Maud fourth.

On the run down, Tomtit increased her lead while Coralie improved her position. Meg passed Midget, the latter having engaged in a somewhat futile luffing match with a coal barge which did her no good and the barge no harm. Most of the boats took a short stretch on the port tack after rounding and then stood over towards home. Maud and Coralie both travelled splendidly in the strong breeze and rough sea and Tomtit, though lying closer to the wind, could not do anything with them. Both of them passed Clutha and Meg got past Lapwing. At the finish, Tomtit was only three minutes ahead of Maud, the latter being almost neck and neck with Coralie, crossing the line only sixteen second ahead of her. Maud was first on the handicap with Coralie second and Clutha third. The mess at the start was fatal to both Meg and Lapwing, neither being able to save their time on any of the others.

A CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed on Saturday at 3-30 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allows	Entered by	Start at	Time of Arrival	Corrected Time
	M S		H M	H M S	H M S
Sapphire ...	Scr	Capt Muter and R H H Hopkins	3 30	4 17 03	1 47 03
Turquoise ...	5 15	Mr F J Preston	3 30	Scratched	
Melody ...	9 43	Mr J D K Macbeth	3 30	5 27 9	1 47 26

Course No Special = 10·63 miles—1st Prize won by Sapphire Wind N W Strength Moderate. Time-limit—7 p.m.

B CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed on Saturday at 3-40 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allows.	Entered by	Start at	Time of Arrival.	Corrected Time.
	M S		H M	H M S	H M S
Trixie	Scr	O D W Bamberger	3 40	5 14 48	1 34 48
Manikin ..	2 56	Officers R A	3 40	5 16 39	1 37 43
Erin	1 28	Mr R H Ireland	3 40	5 17 54	1 36 31
Sayonara...	1 28	Mr A Erickson and A L Whitell	3 40	5 13 23	1 32 5

Course: No Special = 8·7 miles—1st Prize won by Erin and 2nd Prize won by Manikin owing entrance Fee. Wind N W, Strength Moderate. Time-limit—7 p.m.

T AND C CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed on Saturday at 3-40 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allows.	Entered by	Start at	Time of Arrival	Corrected Time.
	M S		H M	H M S	H M S
Tomtit ..	Scr	Mr J S W Milne and C A Wordsworth.	3 50	5 26 6	1 36 6
Lapwing...	6 6	Capt R J Gillespie	3 50	5 32 55	1 47 50
Midget ...	9 4	Officers R A	3 50	5 33 16	1 47 6
Meg.....	Scr	Mr O E Byrne	3 50	5 31 10	1 41 10
Maud	5 59	Officers R F	3 50	5 29 4	1 33 18
Coralie	7 52	Mr J G S Metcalfe	3 50	5 29 20	1 33 32
Clutha.....	5 52	Mr J J Welch	3 50	5 30 48	1 34 30
Valkyrie ..	8 48	Mr H M Johnson	3 50	Scratched	

Lapwing came in flying protest flag.

Course: No Special = 7·9 miles—1st Prize won by Maud 2nd Prize won by Coralie 3rd Prize won by Clutha and Last Prize Tomtit. Wind N W, Strength Moderate. Time-limit—7 p.m.

BOXING TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

HIGH COURT.

JUDGE AND JURY DISAGREE.

Sentence of Death Passed by High Court.

On the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have given judgment in the case of Satia bin Parapa, who was charged before Mr. T. Walker, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, and a Jury, with the murder of his brother, Ballapa, on the 28th November last. The Jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty, from which Mr. Walker dissented and referred the case for the orders of the High Court for the ends of justice. Mr. S.S., Holkar (appointed by the High Court) appeared for the accused; and Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government pleader, for the Crown.

It appeared that the accused and his brother, the deceased Ballapa, lived in Yamkamardi, Chikodi taluka, and that at midday on the 28th November, Ballapa left his house for his field. The accused had already gone to the field, and both brothers cut jowari till the afternoon. There had been quarrels between them about their shares of the crop, and on that account, the accused murdered Ballapa in the field the same afternoon. He concealed the body till night, then took it to a tank, and threw it in. The body was found in the evening on the 4th December, floating in the tank; and on the 8th, the accused was sent for. He showed the Police the sandals, "chanchi" and various articles concealed in prickly pear and other bushes in a hilly place about 1¼ miles from the field; and on the 10th and 11th December, he made an elaborate confession to a first-class magistrate, repeating it 25 days later to the same magistrate, who committed the case. The body of the deceased was found in the tank, tied with a rope and with a stone attached to it. There was a wound, seven fingers long, on the right side of the neck, and the hospital assistant said there was a gaping wound that cut through the virtebral column and half the neck.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in delivering the judgment of the Court on the reference, said: We are unable to accept the verdict of the Jury in this case. The accused made a confession on the 10th and 11th December 1906, before the first-class magistrate; which goes into the details of the murder and gives such a clear account that it is impossible for us to say that it could have been the result of any tutoring on the part of the Police or any one else. Moreover, twenty-five days after the confession had been recorded, the accused stuck to it in his statement made before the Committing magistrate who had recorded that confession previously; and in adhering to the confession he stated that the reason why he had confessed was that he did not want that other people should be troubled on account of the offence which he himself had committed, and that he wanted to wipe away that stain. But that is not all. There is the evidence of a number of witnesses, amongst them, the panch, who say that the accused pointed out various places, where the articles of the deceased had been concealed by the accused. The medical evidence as regards the nature of the injuries confirms the statements in his confession. Besides, there is the conduct of the accused himself. One piece of conduct is, in our opinion, very strong against him and goes to corroborate the confession. It is admitted by him that, on Wednesday, both the brothers went to the field together. Malla has stated in his evidence that he saw the bullocks of the deceased grazing in the field, that he called out Ballapa and the accused; but as they did not answer, he took the bullocks home to their house and tied them there; that Sayawa, wife of the deceased, asked him to inform the men of the house, i.e., her husband (the deceased) not to search for the bullocks; that accordingly, he went to the field of the deceased and found there the accused alone, but not the deceased. He informed the accused that his bullocks had been grazing, and that he had taken them home. What was the answer given by the accused to this? He gave no answer. If what the accused says is the whole Court is true, that his brother had left the field on Wednesday night with the bullocks, it is significant that when Malla mentioned to him how and where he had found the bullocks, and what he had done with them, the accused made no enquiry of Malla about his brother, but simply heard Malla's statement and kept quiet. That circumstance seems to us to raise an inference of a guilty mind against the accused. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, we think the charge against the accused is clearly established. We accordingly convict him of the offence of murder, and sentence him to death.

POLICE COURT.

THE "HIND SWARAJIA"

Sedition Case.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, conducted an enquiry into the charge of sedition, preferred under Section 121 A. of the Penal Code, by Syed Shamshudin Syed Mian Kadri, Oriental Translator to Government, against Chhaganlal Lalubhoy Thanawala, (24), a Gujerati Tolakia Brahmin, residing in 4th Kumbharwada Lane, in respect of two articles, published in his Anglo-Gujerati weekly newspaper, printed on Saturdays in the Napolean Printing Press, in Sheikh Abdul Rehman Street. Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute. Mr. Indrajit Kalabhoy, with Mr. K. W. Bhatt and Mr. Makanji J. Mehta, appeared for the defence. The name of the paper in question is "Hind Swarajya," or the Indian Home Rule.

The learned Public Prosecutor opened the case. He read the section and the explanations attached to it. The Section was to the effect that whoever by words, either spoken or written, or by signs and so forth, brought or attempted to bring into hatred or contempt, or excited or attempted to excite disaffection, towards His Majesty or the Government established by law in British India, should be punished with transportation for life, or any shorter term, to which fine might be added, and so forth. Proceeding, Mr. Nicholson said that it could scarcely be disputed that the accused was the editor and publisher of the paper. Exhibits A. and B. were the articles written in Gujerati by the accused, and published in the issues of his paper of the 2nd and the 9th February, respectively, in the third and fourth columns of the second page.

Mr. Nicholson read the official English translations of the articles in question, which were Exhibits D and E., along with a poem stated to be the composition of accused's mother Zaverbai, who having been dead was de ignated as a denizen in paradise. It was composed in the Ghazal poetic style of the Persians, which in some measure, corresponded with an ode in English versification. The translations contained also an article published by the accused in his paper of 1st September last, for which he had been prosecuted. The following were the translations read:—"India, Oh India India (that was) once rich (and) glorious (lit. full of light) has now become poor and devoid of glory (let, light) for Englishmen have through trade, and other such means estranged from Hind Lakshmi (i.e. goddess of wealth), Hind's beloved companion and helpmate (lit. female manager). Alas the wealth that cherished love for India has gone and settled on the other side of the seas in England. It has not gone voluntarily, nor has it remained there voluntarily. It was taken from here as a guest and after being taken there it was detained, the ways of coming here being stopped. At that time the simple Indians allowed it to go in (their) simplicity and being engaged in fighting among themselves, they did not pay heed as to with whom and where it was going. Hence it is that Englishmen have succeeded in taking away and detaining in their country the wealth which gave happiness to the Indians and adored India. Now when the Indians were reduced to the wretched condition of enduring starvation their attention was drawn towards it. But when they saw that Swarajya which is the only way of bringing it back is under the control of the English then with a view to get it, they neglected their own language, to acquire a knowledge of a foreign tongue, lost their independence, became yoked to slavery and turned to the path of obtaining Swarajya by making flattery and entreaties. But the temporising Englishmen have been still putting them off (with) such (excuses) as "Not this year but the next" and the simple Indians being deluded (ill dragged) by hopes have been growing more miserable day by day. This has come about solely owing to their having abandoned the ways of their ancestors and adopted an unworthy ways. It was, therefore, with the intention that they might understand their own duty, revert to the ways of their ancestors, abandon (?) (the print here is not legible) the wrong and take the right path adopt old virtues and be enabled to attain Swarajia that (I) wrote an article as follows in the issue of this paper for the 1st September 1906:—

The translation of the article is as follows:—Do that which had to be done. Oh; Englishmen! Englishmen! Who (are) Englishmen. Englishmen (are) the present rulers of the country but in what way did (they) become rulers? (They) became rulers by gaining our confidence (lit. entering our belly) (by) saying sweet (things) by usurping (what was) ours, (and) by frightening us by verbal (lit. of mouth) boasts. And by taking away (our) independence, throwing the noose of dependence round (lit. in) (our) necks, making (us) forget (our) old learning, leading (us) along (lit. by) the path of sin (and) keeping (us) ignorant of sing arms, (they) have artfully kept up (their) kingdom. They do not care for you. O my simple countrymen! By their teaching, adultery has begun to spread in your homes. Widows, becoming dissipated (and) pressing men down have begun to be led along (lit. by) the wrong path. Your remaining feeling at this with (your own) eyes (lit. sights). In this your bravery, but you commit (lit. do) cowardice. Similarly entrusting (what is) your own to a stranger and becoming dejected you have begun to endure (lit. eat) taunts (lit. slaps on the head). This (which you) do is folly. You deliberately (lit. doing with your hands) let India be plundered.

From this (it appears that) there is no patriotism (lit. pride for one's own country, in your heart. Hence (lit by that) even Englishmen themselves, who eat (what is) yours (and) indulge in pleasures by your money, hate you, detest (you). What does not say one understand this? They understand (this) the sense of understanding has now come to (lit. in) them. But (though) they understand (this) still how (is it that) no one advances forward (after) girding up (lit. binding) (his) loins with courage (in order) to recover (lit. to get in one's own hand) (what is) his own and become free from dependence upon others? Alas! They are not (as) enterprising as (they were) formerly. Consequently (lit. by that alone) this (idia viz). "If some one comes forward (lit. falls out) then I shall do so (lit. fall) M; if some one advance forward, I shall advance" has remained fixed in their minds. By that alone the ruin (lit. being ruined) of this India has not yet stopped. If (you) are wishing to stop it, then you have no concern with whatever others may do. (Note by translator. The meaning of the original is obscure). If some remain (lit. fall) backward (in) fulfilling their duty, then let them do so (lit good). But not making delay in a work of religion (and) according to the proverb "Prompt attending is (lit. and) great religious merit," they should do what has to be done by them (lit, own). We have no concern (lit borrowing and lending) with (whether) others (lit. any,) do (it) or not do (it). After understanding this, as long as the Indians do not advance forward, so long the least disturbance will not come in the enjoyment of Englishmen. They will go (on) becoming rich day by (lit, on) day and Indians who forget (their) duty (and) imitate others will, in spite of understanding (their condition) die in (lit falling in) a corner of their house in great agony (lit. being greatly agonised) (after) being caught in poverty. (If) they like to die in that manner (after) being insulted, then they will not have (lit. do) the courage (to go along) the straight path, viz, of (lit. in which lying after killing (others) (while) bravely doing service (to) the country with (their) face again (the enemy). They will lower themselves deliberately (lit. doing with their hands.) What can others (lit, any) do in it? Alas! If such a state of things (lit. such and such) continues. Then we must believe that there is not now any brave person living in this India. Alas! What, has India's golden land become devoid of heroes (lit jewel like brave men)? Did Englishmen take away (her) opulence and time (her) heroes (lit. jewel-like brave men)? Is not any one remaining now? Are all eunuchs timid and without courage? Are all afraid of Englishmen, remaining (lit. falling) backward in their duty, preferring to die (after) being tortured and remaining silent (after) seeing their own land plundered? Ah! O Indians from (lit. born in) atheroic race! Why (lit. for what. are you afraid of Englishme? They are not gods, they are men like yourselves. Still they are monsters, who abduct (your) Sita-like (lit. Sita-shaped) opulence, resembling (lit. like) Ravan but of which skin and beautiful in appearance (lit. appearing) knowing the art of misleading (lit, throwing in a mistake) you (and) taking the truth. (If) there is any Rama among (lit in) you, then advance forward, endeavour to bring back your Sita advance forward, wander (from) jungle to jungle like Rama, raise the banner of 'swadesh' (i.e. one's own country) rescue the truth, (and) accomplish (lit do) the good of India. Look at the deeds of Englishmen, recollect the exploits of your ancestors, compare (your presents) condition with (your present) condition, bring excitement in (your) heart death (lit. dying) comes (lit, is) (only) once, therefore do not fear and make (lit, do) a firm resolve to die in the e ting of doing service (to) the country. And leaving aside (lit. letting remain) the affairs (lit, subject) of others, you yourselves "do that which has to be done." In this two fold (lit. of two sides (happiness is contained of earth, while living and of heaven while dying. Attend to this. Bande Materam. The following is the translation of the verses; Oh! by discharging (lit, observing) your (lit, own) duty, proclaim (lit, cause to thunder) (your) name on four sides. (This is the poem of the late (lit, residing in heaven) Zaverbai mother of Chhaganlal Thanawalla.

The Gujal (i.e. ode) ran thus:—Put aside the distinction between low and high, become united by love; cherishing (lit. holding) zeal in (your) heart, run to the aid of 'swadesh' (i.e. one's own country); why cause (your) mother to be plundered by ignorance (lit, in and in) (yourselves)? Oh! by discharging (lit, observing) your (lit. own) duty, proclaim (lit. cause to thunder) (your) name on four sides.

(By) becoming slaves of Englishmen, do not cause (your) mother to be ashamed, save her (by) whose support (you) were brought up (from being ailments) why (lit, what) make (the Vanity or thought? Oh! by discharging (lit, observing) your (lit, own) duty, proclaim (lit, cause to thunder) (your) name on four sides.

(In spite of) being born in a race of brave heroes, you cause yourselves to be called timid. This is not an ordinary (lit, so, so) matter (lit, story) Oh! bring it in (your) heart. If you wish (for) the garland of glory do and show (lit, doing show) (what has) to be done. Oh! by discharging (lit, observing) your (lit, own) duty, proclaim (lit, cause to thunder) (your) name on four sides. Engaging in battle against the enemy, discharge your (lit, own) duty. (By) killing (others) and also in the act of dying cause blood (lit. blood-red colour) to collect. Zaver writes ("By") burning the deceitful turn (lit. make) (them to) ashes, Oh! by discharging (lit. observing) your (lit, own) duty proclaims (lit, cause to thunder) (your) name on four sides."

It was stated at the top of the Gujal that this was the poem of the loving Chhagunlal L. Thanawalla's respected mother Zaverbhai, a denizen of Paradise.

Now at that time, that is, at the time of writing, I did not know that by writing this article and poem (one) becomes seditious, nor did even a thought to that effect strike me after finishing the writing. My mind was, therefore, quite at peace. In the meantime on the morning of Wednesday, the 10th October, 1906, the messengers of our wise Government arrived when I was asleep. I received the letter (i.e, notice) with a calm mind and examined (it). Then only did I come to know that I was summoned to attend their so-called Court of Justice on Friday the 12th (October) 1906.

I was aware that the present was not the time for telling the truth and hoping for justice, but the time for attaining greatness by saying "Yes" to everything and participating in injustice. It was, therefore, not strange that a writing in which an attempt was made to explain what was the true conduct of Englishmen, should have proved an eye-sore to them. (Here follows an unfinished sentence which is concluded in the next article of the series).

In constructing the articles, the principles of construction to be applied, were quoted by Mr. Nicholson from Vol. II, Bom. L. Re., p. 304, in which the learned Chief Justice had lucidly expounded those principles. According to these, the question should be approached in the spirit of enquiring and determining the true meaning of the article; and of finding out the innuendoes or covered meanings contained in the wording or the phraseology employed in it; with a view to arrive at a correct conclusion, as to whether the writing had been published to excite feelings of hatred and disloyalty, and as to what must have been the intention of the writer. In the first place, the intention must, be taken to be in the sense that every writer, when designing mischief, must abide by the result of his own acts. There would be no doubt left in the Magistrate's mind, that judging by the cannons laid down by the Chief Justice, whether mischief had been intended or not by the writer of the articles. Also, as to the condition of mind of the class of people to whom the writer had addressed his production, and the cheap price at which the paper was vended, were the factors to be taken into consideration in determining the question of mischief. This paper was published and sold, said Mr. Nicholson, at a low price—at three pies, he believed. Passages were then picked out by the speaker, and commented upon in the light of the doctrines mentioned above. Bearing in mind, he said, the facts that a great deal of phraseology had been written in order to make it applicable to Englishmen, they must try and consider what was at the bottom of the innuendoes, and what must be the real sense present in the mind of the writer at the time he wrote the article, and then his Worship would at once be in a position to conclude whether what was written, was so written with the object exciting disaffection against the Government established by law in India. Writings were held to be lawful publications under certain contingencies mentioned in the section under which the accused stood charged; the articles did not come within any of the four explanations appended to the section. The evidence in the case would be small. It would be to prove the publication by the accused: after it, the articles might be left to speak for themselves. Much better would it be for the Magistrate to dispose of the case himself, as he had jurisdiction to deal with the matter. Further comments would be reserved by the prosecution till after the evidence was concluded, as Mr. Nicholson was not aware of the line of defence the accused wanted to follow. In the first place, he would tender in evidence the accused's declaration as editor and publisher of the paper: the document thus rendered was a certified copy of the declaration: that was good in law, as evidence under the Newspaper Press Act. It would be exhibit F. Certain things were found in accused's room in a search made in virtue of a warrant issued by the Court, and these would be tendered in evidence.

Sub-Inspector Cowasji J. Pettigara of the K. Division, Bombay Police Force, was called, and examined by Mr. Nicholson. Witness said, on the 16th instant, he searched the accused's room in the presence of a "Panch." He produced two files of the paper (marked G.) two books of subscribers' lists (marked H); receipt-book for subscriptions received (I); manuscripts of the articles, which formed the subject-matter of the prosecution, in Gujerati written in pencil, also in ink, (J.). On the following day, witness searched the Nabolen Printing Press [illegible] Belekar, in the presence of [illegible] certain things.

Jotiba was examined, [illegible] accused's handwriting. [illegible] the paper used to be published [illegible] ago; but the publication [illegible] siderably, and only 230 [illegible] There were about [illegible] paid the men [illegible] witness received [illegible] payment for two months [illegible] received from subscribers, who had [illegible] and subscribed there. In no way was [illegible] sible for the matter appearing in the paper: he knew the accused; he was not hostile to him.

Bapuji T. Prabhu and Govindji Vasanji, who were subscribers to the paper, and who had received the copies of it by post, were examined: also, one Mahommed Umar, who exchanged his paper, named "Mumbai Bazaar Bhav," or the market-rates of Bombay, with the accused's paper.

Mr. Kehar was examined. Witness produced an order of Government signed by Mr. Orin, directing the taking of proceedings against the accused. The documents was put in and marked O. Witness had made the English translations of the Gujerati articles A. B.; the translations were D. & E. They were signed by him and were correct.

This was the evidence in the case.

Questioned by the Magistrate accused said, that he had published the articles in his paper, as he had promised to do when the previous case was pending against him. Other papers had published the particulars of the case: his paper was left without them; therefore, he published them. He thought it proper not to keep the subscribers of his papers in the dark about these particulars. That was his only intention: he thought there was nothing wrong in it.

His Worships then framed two charges against the accused under section 124 (A) in respect of the articles of the 2nd and the 9th of February last.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charges.

Mr. Indrajit for the accused admitted that his Worship could dispose of the case himself, but, he urged, it would be better if in such an important case the accused could have the judgment of a jury. What he meant to say was that the accused should be tried by a jury of the High Court if possible, for this reason that it was the first instance in Bombay where the editor of a newspaper who was charged under Section 124 A would not be given the highest form of justice that could be given and that was the benefit of the trial by a jury. The articles needed considerable explanation, and probably the native members of the jury would be better able to understand the pith of the articles written by the accused.

Mr. Nicholson asked his Worship to deal with the case himself, as it was in his jurisdiction. It was not every case of the kind that was triable by the Sessions Court. The Sessions would not come off until before the end of June next, and that meant considerable delay. It was, therefore, desirable that the matter should be disposed of as soon as possible.

Mr. Indrajit said it was not a question of delay, but was a question of justice. Every case under Section 124 A was sent up to the High Court for trial.

Mr. Nicholson said that those cases that were sent up to the High Court, amongst them being the "Kesrin," "Maratta and the "Bhalla," were the Poona cases.

His Worship said he would proceed with the case, and that if the accused wished to be tried by a jury he might make an application to the High Court.

Mr. Indrajit asked for a short postponement of the case. He said it was a pure case of construction. No doubt, his Worship would give full justice to the case, but if it was sent up to the Sessions, there would be some members of the jury who would be able to understand Gujarati much better. It was, therefore, that he applied for a short postponement.

His Worship allowed the case to stand adjourned till the 4th proximo.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LD.

Most Satisfactory Progress.

The twenty-fifth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Telephone Company Limited, was held on Saturday afternoon in the Telephone Buildings, the registered office of the Company on [illegible], Bombay, when Mr. Gordhandas Khattau presided.

The Chairman proposed the adoption of the following report of the directors for the year ending 31st December last:—"The net result for the year shows a profit of Rs. 148,077-14-4, including Rs. 1,051-4-0 brought forward from last year. Out of this available balance your directors propose to pay a dividend of Rs. 1/8 per share, equal to 6 per cent, which will absorb Rs. 50-362-8-0 to transfer Rs. 1,15,500 to depreciation account, and carry forward the balance of Rs. 2,715-3-4. Your directors have pleasure in calling attention to the satisfactory progress made by the Company during the year. There was a net gain of Rs. 22,600 from 125 new subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 3,754 from 24 new subscribers in Karachi and Rs. 2,825 from 16 new subscribers in Ahmedabad, making a total gain of 165 new subscribers during the year and yielding an increase in Revenue amounting to Rs. 28,629. On the 31st December 1906 there were 1,736 exchange and private lines at work in Bombay, Karachi and Ahmedabad with a total gross Revenue of Rs. 2,89,971.

A statement is appended giving an abstract of the yearly accounts and showing the progress made by the Company since the year 1897. During the year the Company's new Switchboard was erected and all the lines in the Fort and Colaba Districts transferred to the new Board and a large portion of the underground Cable work in the Native Town has been completed. The transference of lines from the Mandvi Exchange to the New Central Exchange has been commenced, and will probably be completed in the course of a few weeks. In view of the heavy expenditure entailed in converting the Overhead Lines to Underground cables, your directors decided to utilize the investments of the reserve fund and propose to write off the sum of Rs. 85,000 standing at the credit of this fund to old block account."

Mr. Shapurji B. Bharoocha having seconded the proposition, it was carried unanimously. A divided of of Rs. 1/8 per share, equal to 6 per cent. was declared. Messrs. G. Miller and Shapurji B. Bharoocha were re-elected directors and Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co., and Mr. Nusservanji Sorabjee Jamsetjee were re-appointed auditors of the Company.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the business before the meeting.

THE MURDER OF A RUSSIAN SUBJECT IN PERSIA.

Teheran, April 1 (Reuter).—The question of the murder of a Russian subject at Sabzybar has been taken up by Parliament. Strong feeling is manifested in the House at the murder of the Armenian, but it is urged that the act was in accordance with Holy Law as the man was found with a married Mussulman woman. There are no Europeans at Sabzybar, and a Foreign Office agent has been sent to institute an inquiry. The Governor of Nishapore stopped the Russian Consul who was proceeding to Meshed and Sabzybar on the ground that he was accompanied by too strong a force—namely, twelve Cossacks. The Consul, however, proceeded, notwithstanding the Governor's protest.

St. Petersburg, April 2.—The following message, dated April 1, has been received from Teheran.

"In the news that the crowd at Sabzybar had murdered a Russian subject, M Giers, the Secretary to the Russian Consulate-General at Meshed, proceeded to the spot with twenty-five Cossacks. On his arrival at Sabzybar, M. Giers made sure that the Russian banks, offices, and business houses were undamaged, and that order had been restored in the town. The Russian Minister at Teheran has presented a demand to the Persian Government for the punishment of those guilty of the murder, for a guarantee for the safety of Russian subject, and for an indemnity for the family of the victim.

Teheran, April 4.—According to the latest information from Sebzewar, the body of the Russian subject who was recently murdered there was burnt, and the woman concerned was also killed. The Armenians who had fled after the murder have returned with a guard of thirty-five Persian Cossacks. A Commission, with a Government official from Teheran at its head, has been appointed to investigate the murder. The people of Sebzewar, however, threaten to massacre all Russian subjects there if any attempt is made to punish the culprits.

Amines Sultan will not enter the Cabinet for the present. There are now eight reponsible Ministers, and three changes in the Cabinet have recently been made, the Ferman Firma, the Governor-General of Kerman, being given the portfolio of Justice, the Vizir Hamayun that of Commerce, and the Mukhber Es Sultaneh that of Education. The other portfolios are those of War, Interior Foreign Affairs, Finance, and Public Works.

RANDOM RECOLLECTIONS OF A SUPERFLUOUS SUB.

The Great Peace-Picnic.

It is time I think, I furnished a few details concerning the great Peace that chanced after one of the biggest Rows, Tukrargaum has ever witnessed. There was an absolute eruption of convial gatherings. The late combatants never seemed tired of meeting each other on terms of peace and good will, and hospitality ran riot. Those were the days for people of good appetites! The "Peace Party," as was only fitting, led the way with a picnic. After that we were deluged with picnics, teas, dinners, in fact with feasting generally. Never was there such a time of unity. If nothing else was going, old enemies conveyed their sentiments of brotherly love to each other over a repast of fried potato chips at the Club. Potato chips were at the zenith of their prime and popularity at that period! But this is a digression. Some people suggested that this happy state of affairs was due to internecine [illegible] in the Peace Party, which prevented a co[illegible] against an outside enemy. At this point, [illegible] better give a more detailed descri[illegible] Peace Party, and its methods. I happened [illegible] be in favour in that quarter about this ti[illegible] came about in the following manner. [illegible] Peace happened to hit on a day for giving a dinner, when a great many other people had [illegible] with a like inspiration. The final r[illegible] I was Mrs. Peace's solitary guest. [illegible] people had purposely got out of t[illegible] felt a bit sorry for Mrs. Peace, so I served in a most exalted frame of mind feeling quite a paladin of the old days of chivalry. My spirits went down when I saw I was to be the only guest, but they revived when I saw the dinner. I made myself as charming as I could, but ere dinner was over my hostess began to show the cloven hoof,—as a friend of mine used to remark anent landladies. [illegible] unfortunate servant broke something, and then Mrs. Peace let herself go! I suppose it had been boiling up ever since the other people had refused her invitation. She hurled her glass clean at the man's head. This is a solid fact, and the missile just shaved passed my ear. Mrs. Peace was very short and thin with dark hair and restless blue eyes. She had long thick eyebrows that nearly met over her nose. When she was in a rage, they seemed to form one straight line. Her lips were thin, and her mouth had a nasty look at the corner. Otherwise she would not have been bad looking. Major Peace was a thick set man with a purplish face, reddish hair and eyebrows, and a sharp pointed nose also reddish. His eyes were small and had a red tinge about them. Altogether he had a somewhat fiery appearance. Well he got worked up too, and went for the wretched servant. The air turned positively blue. Then she abused him, and took the servant's part, which led to much mutual recrimination. In despair, I told my best story. It was not really mine; however, that does not matter. I then they made remarks at each other addressed to me for the rest of dinner! Alas! I had been too amiable. Full many a time and oft, and I undergo the same ordeal. The dining room was flanked by two bedrooms, where Major and Mrs. Peace separately fortified themselves—it was said when warfare was too bitter to show of mutual meals. Rumour murmured, each would emerge from cover in turn, and hurl a missile at the enemy. Then the servants came in and swept up the broken fragments of crockery. I suppose they understood each other. It can well be understood, that they were a formidable combination, when they made common cause against some wretched outsider.

Well, I was in favour, as I have already demonstrated, so of course I was invited to the picnic. In fact I assisted in the arrangement, which, therefore, it is almost needless to add, were excellent. Tukrargaum was not a very good place for picnics. There was one fairly good clump of trees about three miles out where every one had to go on these occasions, so we could not have much variety about our picnics. The only other alternative was to ride or drive some miles, and then climb a beastly hill to the ruins of an old fort, by which time everyone felt stack and cross. There were no trees, and there were none any amount of them! I managed to persuade Mrs. Peace to choose the grove of trees, if one can call eight trees a grove. The idea was the various dhumneys were to meet at the cross roads, and then a sort of general post would take place, families split up etc. and ladies and gentlemen pair off together. This arrangement can best be appreciated at moonlight picnics of course. Unfortunately at the critical moment, a sudden storm of rain burst over the heads of the picnickers. The result was people did not get paired off properly in the general rush and confusion. Several people exchanged dhumneys without exchanging partners. Mrs. Pry bounded nimbly into an empty dhumney, and Judge Pry in blissful ignorance of her presence, blundered in after her. It was raining hard, and he was heard to inform his better half, that she might get out if she chose, but he preferred her company to rheumatics which was a doubtful compliment. Mrs. Pry returned that his rheumatics were half imagination, and referred scornfully to the array of unfinished medicine bottles on the sideboard. The dhumney drove off at that point, so the audience missed further domestic details. Mr. Moon was seen wandering feebly from dhumney to dhumney waiting for some one to solicit his company. "Hi Moon," said Colonel Stiff. "There's a lady alone in that dhumney, get in," pointing to the Pry's vacated gharry. Moon gave a frightened glance around. "I believe my man has brought my bike," he said with his usual sickly smile, "courage comrade, courage," sang out Colonel Stiff.

"My Dear," said the latter's wife, putting her head out of the window of an adjacent dhumney. "What a noise you are making"! Poor old Giggles subsided into smothered chortles. One or two chaps seized Moon by the arms, led him up to the Pry's vacated dhumney, and opened the door.

"We've brought you Mr. Moon," said O'Harney, "one of our chaps. He is half dead with fright and anguished longing, and has made us all swear a solemn oath not to tell Mrs. Moon. We'll manage to smuggle him out at the other end all right," O'Harney said it gave him an awful shock when he saw the solitary lady. It was Mrs. Moon! O'Harney and the others fled. I had gone on long before with Mrs. Peace to the picnic place, and did not hear anything of all this till afterwards. I thought Moon had a ghastly look, when he got out but then he always was a sickly looking creature.

The Prys were the first to arrive. Their temper had not been improved by getting into the Moon's dhumney as they had done, for it was a horribly uncomfortable one, like all else appertaining to the Moons. The worst of all this was that several of the chaps who had not witnessed the little scenes at the cross roads, kept ragging the Pry and Moon couples on their devotion to each other so long outlasting the honeymoon! Mrs. Moon looked bland, though he turned green. The Prys scowled in concert. This Darby and Joan joke as Twinkles called it cropped up throughout the afternoon at intervals. The rain, by the way, had left off by the time the picnic started.

Some how or other, the average social life of an Indian station does seem to bring out the worst side of a person. Perhaps it is merely the froth rising to the top. That does not sound a very poetical simile, but it is the first, that came into my mind. I have digressed from my proper subject, but really, people like that make one pause to reflect. Now look at Mrs Moon. One could not judge that woman by any ordinary standard. She was harmless enough, and she amused us vastly without knowing it. People like Mrs. Moon are evidently born to supply the world with comedy, provided they are suitably mated! She would have spelt tragedy to any other husband I should think. Still, there are a lot of queer chaps in the world. As Twinkles said "Let us be thankful for the fools. They serve as foils for the wise, and butts for the witty." It is certainly just as well for the rest of the world, that some people have peculiarities. And that brings me back to the picnic, and our new doctor. One of the R. A. M. C. chaps had gone on leave, and this fellow came to act for him. His name was Chup, and he was reputed to have a beautiful wife. He needed to have something. There was something queer about him. He played no game but badminton; and then his efforts were not distinguished. He always drew spectators on these occasions; really he was rather worth watching. He was just like one of those cardboard figure toys, one used to buy in London streets for a penny: the limbs all work together in different directions very stiffly-out and back again. Captain Chup rarely hit the shuttlecock, still that did not detract from the spectacle. Besides his wife, he was accompanied by her half sister, and her mother-in-law. This picnic celebrated the first appearance in Tukrargaum society of Chup's females, as they were afterwards called. We were all eager to see the beauty. Captain Elbot of the "Sinners" had spread the report concerning the lady's looks, but Mrs. Juvens managed to worm out of him, that the rumour was only second-hand and had originated with Ma-in-law, whom he had met previously. This fact made the ladies rather sceptical concerning the supposed beauty. They were curious all the same. It is a sad fact that ladies should object to a new beauty joining their ranks, unless she has got some drawback to counteract her looks. But so it is, and so it particularly was in Tukrargaum. Mrs. Juvens was my authority for this statement concerning the fair sex. I will say this for the "Biby;" I think she was above such a sentiment herself. But after all, there is no knowing any woman!

(To be concluded.)

NEW MUSIC (S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.)

Where is the Nymph" (Moore.)
The Beautiful Night (Bowring from Goethe.)
Sigh not thus (Moore.)
One dear smile (Moore.)
Thekla's song (Coleridge.)
(Five songs composed by C. J. A. Wadia.)

The critic must admit that he was tempted first to examine these songs with the eye of a pedant, as a music-master might the harmony exercise of a pupil, looking for mistakes.

The critic was tempted and fell.)

The result is that a compliment must be paid Mr. Wadia for the carefcl and scholarly way in which he has transmitted his thoughts to paper. It is not hypercritical, however, to say that there are one or two weak passages in these songs. On the second page, second line, of "The Beautiful Night" the effect of five chords of six, four one after the other is not pleasing. On the last page of "Where is the Nymph" the versification has been followed too closely; to give the accent and another beat to the monosyllabic definite article is weak and unvocal. There are one or two other slighter blemishes in the treatment of the words which are the more noticeable because it is evident Mr. Wadia in his method has not been influenced only by the ballad but also by the "art song" of modern Europe.

But apart from these slight matters, which indeed would probably affect the ear much less than the eye, what has Mr. Wadia to offer us of the beautiful in music? And the answer comes at once—a good deal. The melodies are really of melodious construction, but avoiding the over-sweet and common place; the accompaniments are very graceful and pleasing and seem to show a better knowledge of pianoforte technique and possibilities than does the voice part of any one of the songs of vocalisation.

Mr. Wadia may take courage in appealing for the suffrages of the musical public; his talents should certainly not be confined to the edification only of his private circle of friends. His music is full of promise, and if, as our critic supposes, he is still a young man and younger composer, the time may very well come when the critic will be proud to remember he was among the first to encourage one who mingled East and West in beautiful music.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

Bengal Rabi.

FORECAST OF THE RABI CROPS OF BENGAL, 1906-07.

(On an average of the five years ending 1904-05 the area under summer rice, which is included in this forecast in the territory to which it relates has represented some 1·3 per cent. of the total area under rice in British India.)

Explanatory.—The crops dealt with in this forecast are the spring crops, such as rice barley, gram, tobacco, poppy and other food and non food crops, which are harvested between February and April. In these food non-food crops are included rahar, kalai, mung, peas, lentils, khesari, kulti, buck wheat, china, potatoes yams, melons, chillies and other spices as well as oats and rabi vegetables.

Bihar is the chief rabi-growing tract, but rabi crops are important also in Burdwan, Midnapore, Cuttack, Palamau, Singhbhum and in all the districts of the Presidency Division, excepting the 24-Parganas.

Character of the season.—In October the rainfall was above the normal in the Southal Parganas, Sambalpur, Cuttack, Puri, Ranchi, Manbhum and in all the districts of Lower Bengal, except Khulna. In the rest of the Province it was deficient. In November, there was no rain in the districts of the Patna Division and in Purnea, while some light showers fell in the rest of the Province. The sowings, which generally take place in October and November, were retarded in Bengal Proper but were normal in Bihar. Want of rain was felt till the first week of February, when there was general rain all over the Province, the fall being much heavier than usual everywhere, except in South west Bengal where it was slightly below the normal. About the middle of this month when the harvesting of the crops was somewhat advanced, there was general rain, and in places hail, which damaged the crops to some extent in most of the Bihar districts and in Hooghly, Hazaribagh, Ranchi and Palamau. Injury was done by insect pests in Saran and Monghyr. The season was not favourable on the whole for the crops.

Area sown.—The normal area sown with the various rabi crops in the Province as now reported, amounts to 7,718,400 acres against 77,47,00 acres shown last year. The difference is due to the revision of estimates of normal areas by the District Officers of Burdwan, Midnapore, Hooghly, Howrah, 24-Parganas, Murshidabad, Khulna, Gaya, Champaran, Bhagalpur, Angul, Puri and Sambalpur. The actual area sown this year is estimated at 7,341,100 acres against the corresponding area of 7,349,000 acres of last year which has been subsequently revised to 7,332,600 acres.

Outturn.—From Appendix I it will be seen that only two districts, viz., Birbhum and Balasore expect a normal crop. In six districts, viz., Howrah, Gaya, Champaran, Sonthal Parganas, Angul and Sambalpur the estimates vary from 90 to 99 per cent, in five they vary from 80 to 89 per cent; and in twelve others from 70 to 79 per cent. Six districts anticipate a crop between 60 to 69 per cent, while Darbhanga and Palamau show outturns of 51 and 57 per cent, respectively.

From the estimates submitted by the District Officers, outturn of the different rabi crops for the Provinces as a whole, amounts to 72 per cent. of the normal. The outturn for last year was estimated as 75 per cent. of normal. In many cases the estimates of the District Officers appear to be too low, and at least a 75 per cent. outturn may be expected.

The probable outturn of summer rice is now shown as 76 per cent. Accepting this figure, the gross outturn for the province of this crop, amounts to 1,014,6 0 cwts. against 1,093,800 cwts. estimated last year.

SMART SALVING.

Rs. 40,000 Worth of Cotton Saved.

On Saturday Prow No. 13,538, loaded with 200 bales of pressed cotton owned by Messrs. Ralli and Co. for the B. I. S. S. *Cuiva* was run into by the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company s. s. *Nadier* in charge of Mr. Hill, pilot. The men jumped overboard directly the mast and yard fell and were rescued by the Engineers of Port Trust Dredger. Triedo, the Dockmaster, seeing the accident, sent off two steam vessels in charge of 1st and 2nd Dockmasters vessel to ton the sunken vessel into the Princes Dock and the whole 200 bales of cotton were salved, only one-fourth being damaged by salt water. This was a smart piece of salvage work, for within two hours after the boat was struck by the s. s. *Nadier* and abondoned the whole of the bales valued at about Rs. 40,000 were safe on the Princes Dock Pier, there is no doubt it was the forethought in sending off the two steam vessels in charge of European Officers that the 200 bales are in the Princes Dock instead of the bottom of the Harbour.

A SCHOOLMISTRESS.

Indigestion, Neuralgia, Headaches, and Nervous Ailments—

Probably nothing tests a woman's patience so much as teaching a class of small children. Their natural restlessness and wandering attention require such persistent 'checking' that the teacher's nerves begin to chafe and tire of being so actively concentrated upon

DUAL OWNERSHIP.

Government's New Scheme.

"By the present Bill you are going to introduce dual ownership, which has been a curse to Ireland." Thus spoke the Earl of Rosebery the other day at the meeting of the Liberal League. The Bill which the former Leader of the Liberal Party thus condemned on the very ground on which it had been already condemned by the Leader of the Unionist Party, says the "Morning Post" of April 1, was the Small Landholders (Scotland) Bill. This measure was introduced by Mr. Sinclair, Secretary for Scotland, some ten days ago, and its text has been issued by the Government printers. It is a formidable-looking measure, containing twenty-eight clauses and a schedule, and is entitled "A Bill to encourage the formation of small agricultural holdings in Scotland, and to amend the law relating to the tenure of such holdings (including crofters' holdings), to establish Agricultural Commissioners for Scotland, and for other purposes connected therewith."

The supreme importance of this Bill from the English point of view is that if passed it will almost certainly be extended to England. Indeed, the Prime Minister in a letter to Mr. Walker, M. P., published on Tuesday, coupled together the Scottish Bill and his promised "legislation affecting small holdings and rural housing" in England and Wales. It is generally believed among the Liberals that the English Bill will make its appearance soon after Easter, and that it will propose the establishment of small Holdings Commissioners with power not only to purchase but to lease land compulsorily after fixing its value and to let it to small holders.

The Scottish Bill makes the Crofters Acts applicable through out Scotland, constitutes a Scottish Land Court on much the same lines, as the Irish Land Court, and sets up a permanent body of Scottish Agricultural Commissioners. The Commissioners are to have the spending of 100,000*l* a year. Of this sum 35,000*l* will be voted annually by Parliament; 35,000*l* will be handed over to the Congested Districts Fund, and 65,000*l* will be available "for facilitating the constitution of new holdings." The powers given to the Commissioners for the last named purpose are described in Clause 7 as follows:—

7.—(1) It shall be lawful for the landlord of any land and any other person to agree that in respect of such land such person may apply to the Land Court to be registered as a new holder under this Act, and such person may thereupon apply accordingly, and subject to the provisions of this Act may be so registered.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Commissioner for Small Holdings to report from time to time to the Agricultural Commissioners what demand for new holdings exists in any district and what suitable land (if any) is available to meet that demand.

(3) Where the Commissioner for Small Holdings is satisfied that there is a demand for new holdings and that suitable land exists it shall be his duty to negotiate with the landlords of suitable land with a view to the adjustment of a scheme for the registration by agreement of any one or more new holders in respect of such land.

(4) Failing agreement, such land may, otherwise than by agreement, be made available for the registration of new holders in the manner and subject to the conditions hereinafter prescribed.

(5) Where a new holding is constituted by agreement, the rent agreed between the landlord and the new holder shall not be altered by the Land Court for a period of seven years from the term at which it first becomes payable.

(6) Where, with a view to, or as incidental to, the registration of a new holder or holders in respect of any land, whether by agreement or otherwise, the Agricultural Commissioners are of opinion, upon considerations of a report by the Commissioner for Small Holdings, that assistance should be provided for the purpose of dividing, fencing, or otherwise preparing or adapting the land, making occupation roads or executing other works, such as works for the provision drainage or water supply, or erecting or adapting a dwelling-house or dwelling-houses or other buildings or for any similar purpose, the Agricultural Commissioners may provide such assistance either by way of gift, or by way of loan, or otherwise as they see fit, and subject to such conditions as they may prescribe. Conditions so prescribed and the provisions for their enforcement or for the case of their violation shall be as effectual as if they were contained in this Act.

(7) Where the Agricultural Commissioners are of opinion that damage or injury will be done to any tenant in respect of the land forming part or the whole of his tenancy they may pay compensation as may be agreed.

(8) Where the Commissioner for Small Holdings reports that the landlord refuses to negotiate or where, after submitting to the landlord a scheme for the constitutions of one or more new holdings on the land, he reports that no agreement can be reached, it shall be lawful for the Agricultural Commissioners, after due notice and after hearing any party who desires to be heard, to intimate to the landlord and to other parties concerned that it is in the public interest that one or more new holdings should be constituted on the land in accordance with the said scheme, and that they propose to apply to the Land Court to make an order or orders for the constitution of one or more new holdings on the land in accordance with such scheme, to be occupied by new holders, at a fair rent and upon such terms and conditions not inconsistent with the Landholders' Acts as the Land Court consider just; and thereafter to apply accordingly.

(9) Before making such an order the Land Court shall give all parties having a right or interest in the land an opportunity of being heard.

(10) The Land Court shall thereafter determine, with due regard to the provisions of the Land Holders Acts, and by order or orders declare—

(a) In respect of what land, if any, specified in the scheme, holdings for new holders may respectively be constituted, and up to what date the power to constitute them otherwise than by agreement may be exercised.

(b) What is the fair rent for each new holding.

(c) What land, if any, specified in the scheme is to be excluded there from; and,

(d) Whatever else may be necessary for the purpose of adjusting the rights of all parties interested in or affected by the proceedings;

Provided that where the Land Court are of opinion that damage or injury will be done to the letting value of the land to be occupied by a new holder or new holders or of any farm of which such land forms parts or to any tenant in respect of the land forming part or the whole of his tenancy, they shall require the Agricultural Commissioners, in the event of the scheme being proceeded with to pay compensation to such amount as the Land Court determine

(11) In or after making such an order the Land Court (without prejudice to their other powers) may do, provide, or decide anything incidental to or consequential on such an order as if it were an order for the enlargement of a holdings or holdings under the Act of 1886, and may, if they think fit, provide for the incorporation with the order, subject to the necessary adaptations, of any provisions, of the Lands Clauses Act which appear them requisite for carrying the order into effect.

(12) Upon such an order providing for the constitution of new holdings on any land being issued the Agricultural Commissioners may proceed to make it effective by entering on the land, carrying out works, and otherwise as may be required, and may negotiate with one or more duly qualified applicants with a view to their registration as new holders in respect of the land.

(13) A new holder shall not be duly qualified for registration otherwise than by agreement who does not satisfy the Agricultural Commissioners as to his ability to fulfil the obligations incumbent on him.

(14) The Agricultural Commissioners shall give reasonable consideration to objections stated by a landlord to and applicant for a new holding, and *ceteris paribus* shall give a perference to applicants preferred by the landlord.

(15) Except by agreement a new holder shall not be registered—

(a) in respect of any land being or forming part of a farm not exceeding one hundred and fifty acres occupied by a person who has no interest in any other farm; or

(b) in respect of any land being or forming part of a farm occupied subject to a lease which was in force at Whitsunday nineteen hundred and six, so long as the lease remains in force.

(16) All parties being possessed of lands or any right or interest therein who under the Lands Clauses Acts have power on behalf of themselves or of others to convey and dispose of such lands, or of such rights therein for the purposes mentioned in those Acts, shall have the like power to enter into any agreement or give any consent for the purposes of this section.

(17) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Congested Districts (Scotland) Act, 1897, the expression "landlord" in this section includes the Agricultural Commissioners in respect of any land purchased under that Act and transferred to the Commissioners under the provisions of this Act.

(18) Any member of the Land Court or any Agricultural Commissioner or any person authorised in writing by the Land Court or by the Agricultural Commissioners may for the purpose of the Landholders Acts enter upon and inspect any lands or buildings at all reasonable hours on any lawful day.

There are other provisions which need not here be dealt with. It will be seen that this seventh clause seems to have been drafted with the express purpose of bringing into existence in Scotland an almost exact counterpart of the system of dual ownership, which, as Lord Rosebery says, has been a curse to Ireland, and which we are now attempting to bring to an end by means of an enormous scheme of land purchase, whose cost of 118,000,000*l*. has had to be advanced by the State.

This opportunity is the Prime Minister's way of making the land "less of a pleasure-ground for the rich and more of a treasure-house for the nation"!

BY THE WAY.

BEHIND THE VEIL.

The circumstances which brought poor M. Muller to his death are clear enough; he was mistaken for a man whom he resembled. Not all the stories of plots against lives of the illustrious are capable of so ready an explanation. There has always been a little mystery, for example, about Orsini's attempt upon Napoleon III. We all know the ostensible reason, but there lingers the suggestion that there was more behind. The theory of those who do not accept the narrative which history tells is that Louis Napoleon had, as a young adventurer, became a member of an Italian secret society, that he was bound by some terrible oath to comply with its directions, then and for the rest of his life. Orsini, it is said, was a member of the same secret order, and was to remind him that the attainment of royal rank, far from releasing him from his bond, merely rendered it the more stringent, as giving him greater power and facility for the execution of the mandates of the society. Men whose information upon foreign affairs at the time was extensive and reliable held this belief.

SPORT.

Riders who intend to take part in the forthcoming international fox-hunt in France may possibly remember that from time to time France has had a good many hounds which learned their business in England. Not all of them, unless they have improved upon their ancestors, would to-day inspire a Briton to claim them as of his land. Lord Ribblesdale has written of one very sorry pack, the least bad of which—the stagbounds of George III.'s times were taken to France by Colonel Thornton the year before Waterloo. The slow riding and many stops of the King had taken the spirit out of the hounds, which had become demoralised, both in the kennel and in their work. With the decadence of the dogs the decadence of men and horses had kept pace. But, as men and horses had not to be sold, their failure did not so much matter. It was the dogs that counted. They had dwindled, we are told, from splendour to decency, from decency to poverty, from poverty to inability. Those which did not eat were going made, and those which were not going mad could only eat.

AUGUST POSTILIONS.

Hounds such as those would scarcely have answered in the succeeding reign. George IV. was a keen sportsman until gout and increasing weight made riding impossible. So easy was his seat that he is said never to have ruffled or soiled his riding pantaloons of tight nankeen. He had a fine stud of horses to which he was constantly adding, but their management seems to have been no better than that of the royal stagbounds in the preceding reign. His love of riding sometimes discovered itself in curious ways. He rode once post to Newmarket, mounted on the leader, with Charles James Fox on the wheeler, and the professional postilions lording it at their ease inside the coach. In those days Frenchmen came to England to hunt, Philippe Egalite at their head, with his men in English livery. Not all Englishmen loved them, and Mr. Meynell was heard to express the wish that we were comfortably at war with France again.

SIGNIFICANT SIGNS.

Had Lord Melbourne lived to hear of the late Lord Grimthorpe's will, with its innumerable codicils in irregular form, scrawled in characters almost illegible, he would have said in his emphatic way that the mental powers of the father of Big Ben must very seriously have declined before his death. The handwriting would have sufficed to form Melbourne's judgment. "If believe," he wrote, when in full possession of his vigour, "that there is no surer sign of weakness or decline than bad handwriting." Sad to say, the test in his own case worked out according to formula. His writing was always a good deal worse than he ever imagined, but as his health flagged so did his penmanship. The editor of his papers finished off with a letter dated two years before the statesman's death. There were others, but they were presumed to be unimportant; only presumed, for they were practically undecipherable.

THE FALL OF REASON.

The German Emperor is not the first of his house in sight of whom a man has gone mad. A similar thing happened in the presence of his father and mother when they were staying, in company with the then Prince of Wales, at the Prussian Embassy in Rome. The Prussian Ambassador, Baron von Kanitz, found the responsibility of entertaining so distinguished and important a company at his house more than his nervous temperament could endure. He appeared one evening at dinner in his dressing-gown and slippers. Peering round the door, he glared wildly at the assembly. "How long is this to go on?" he cried. "I am heartily sick of it, and it must come to an end at once." The effect, wrote the late Mr. Rudolf Lehmann, who narrowly missed being a witness of the tragedy, was terrible. The future Empress Frederick swooned, and the poor Ambassador was removed to his room, and the next day to an asylum.

THROUGH EASTERN GLASSES.

The ridiculous story of the intention of England to split up and share Turkey with two other Powers upon the death of the Sultan has been treated in this country with as little seriousness as it deserved. But there is one man in the world who will believe it—Abdul Hamid. This is to be inferred from what Professor Vambery tells us in the interesting story of his experiences at Constantinople, where he saw a good deal of the Sultan. The latter, poor man, believes that it is entirely due to his own statesmanship that Turkey has not been dismembered; that his strength has held it together, and preserved to the country a power such as to make her desired as an ally by every European nation. But he does not trust one of them, much as he may like the German Emperor, and willing as he may be to intrigue with Russia. He sums up the whole matter in a sentence: "The future and will-being of the Ottoman nation are always being discussed," he said; "but of me and my dynasty nobody speaks." The latest rumour will well accord with his own notions.

DOLLS AND DOUBLE-BASS.

The gentleman mentioned in the Divorce Court as devoted to dolls is not the first to possess this curious fancy. Dolls were the idols, after his beloved instrument, of Domenico Dragonetti, the King of the double-bass. He had a huge collection of these puppets dressed in various national costumes, and wherever Dragonetti went the dolls were sure to go. That was only one of this eccentric genius's peculiarities. He would never play unless his dog were in the orchestra, and nobody would have got a note out of him unless he had been permitted to sit in the orchestra next the stage-door. This was a precaution to enable him to save his wonderful instrument in case of fire. The instrument itself he brought from the monastery of St. Pietro, when on a visit to Vicenza, and when he died he bequeathed it to St. Mark's, Venice, to be used at solemn services.

LITTLE MELINDA BROWN—HER BOOK.

Torn and battered and smeared with paint,
Ladies in purple and knights in blue;
Cinderella of gentle plaint
Decked in a gown of gorgeous hue;
Hop-o'-my-thumb and Goody Two-shoe;
A fairy green and a yellow spook,
These are the playmates once she knew;
"Little Melinda Brown—Her Book."

Here is the fabled and fair Geraint;
Here is the giant Bolgha-hoo;
Here is the soft-voiced, lovely saint
Of the falling-diamonds and pearls; and, too,
This is the terrible Blue-beard who
Spoke so loud that his wives all shook!
Do you remember? I know you do;
"Little Melinda Brown—Her Book."

Apples of Sodom have left their taint;
In the ambrosia is taste of rue;
Try as we may, alas! we mayn't
Summon them now, as we used to do;
Spirits of life when life was new,
Or ever our errant way we took:
These are the stories that once were true,
"Little Melinda Brown—Her Book."

ENVOY.

Friends, of my childhood, fair and quaint,
Forgive, forgive, that my heart forsook!
My love I send in this rhythmic plaint
To "Little Melinda Brown—Her Book."

—Cecilia Myrover Robinson in *Harpers* for April.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

A good number of distinguished passengers, proceeded to Europe on Saturday, by the P. and O. Co's. Mail Steamer Peninsular. Among them being Hon. Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, Sir Lawrence and Lady Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. F. O. O. Beaman, the Right Rev. the Bishop of Lucknow, Mr. J. D. Inverarity, Sir Lawrence and Lady Jenkins were garlanded and presented with bouquets. The Hon. Mr. Fulton were also garlanded and presented with bouquets. There were present at the Ballard Pier to wish them bon-voyage Sir Walter Hughes, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy; Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim Mr. Limji N. Banaji, Mr. Kaikhushroo Mody of Surat, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. Morarji Goculdas, Mr. R. D. Sethna, Mr. N. M. Marshall and Mr. Mahomedally Kadri.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

ACCORDION-PLEATED SKIRTS.

Accordion-pleated skirts are again much worn in the street but invariably the pleats are stitched down over the hips, writes our lady correspondent in Paris. This style of skirts can be arranged at home with little trouble or expense at any of the big shops an accordion-pleated skirt, with an unfinished hem can be bought for 18s. to 20s. and material to match for the bolero would cost but little. The stitching down of the pleats is a very sample matter and to slender girlish figures finely-pleated skirts are always eminently flattering. I should like to give a hint on the subject of home made boleros; as a rule these useful little garments are made with a plain back piece—that is to say without seams. This style is all very well for girlish figures but it makes the back of a well-developed woman look unattractively broad. It is an excellent plan to cut the bolero from a good bodice pattern, and if the seams are double stitched they look quite "tailor-made" and correct.

CROCHETING REVIVED.

Occupying the hands with knitting needles and cotton is soothing to the nerves, we are told, so the woman who finds herself on the verge of nervous prostration will do well to invest in the necessary materials to make for herself a crocheted bedspread. This is indeed a day of revivals and the crocheted bedspread has again found a place with us. The woman who is so fortunate as to have inherited one of these cherished possessions is indeed fortunate and if not one must be made. These spreads are all made in squares the number varying, of course, according to the size of the bed to be covered. Each of these squares is composed of four smaller squares complete in themselves yet uniting to form one harmonious design. The patterns given in the various books on knitting and crocheting usually represent a quarter of a large square. When the squares are complete, and it is by no means a quick piece of work, they are joined together with a few plain rows of crocheting, and then a border is worked around the whole quilt, or a more elaborate finish is given by putting crocheted lace, from three to ten inches wide, all the way round. These quilts over a coloured lining are extremely pretty. Knitted bedspreads had their greatest vogue in Geamany between 1830 and 1870. They were well suited to the German type of bedmaking, were the pillows were laid flat, and where the whole effect was level. Over the entire bed, pillows and all, was placed this knitted spread, and the lace edges hung down over the sides by way of a finish. About 1870 the knitting craze began to die, than the crocheted spread took its place. The work was easier, the patterns more open, the squares multiplied with grater rapidity; and it is this fashion that is having its revival to-day.

THE WEATHER.

WEATHER IN PERSIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 20.

Telegraphic information from Persia shows that the weather in that region is now settled. The Meteoocological Department conclude that India is unlikely to be further affected by the depressions travelling from the west which have produced such abnormal rains in the upper provinces during the past few weeks.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 20.

The Weather has been dry through the whole of Northern India except in the extreme east of Assam, but local falls of rain are reported from the Peninsula.

Tes conditions in Persia appear to become settled and it is unlikely that the weather in India will be further affected by the depressions travelling from the west.

In Burma, the skies are lightly clouded; humidity remains normal and the temperature continues, in slight defect in the north and normal in the remainder of the province.

In the northeast of India and Orissa, Dibrugarh reports 1 inch of rain and Sibsagar a ½. Thick cloud persists in the Upper Brahmaputra Valley but elsehere the skies we clear or only lightly clouded; humidity has decreased and is now below normal, while the temperature has risen and is normal or in slight to moderate defect.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central provinces, Chanda had ¾ an inchof rain and Seoni ½. The skies are moderately clouded in the Central Provinces and Central India and clear in the United Provinces the air continues damper than usual except at a few stations, whole the temperature has risen in the greater part of the division and still in moderate to large defect.

In the north-west of India the skies are clear, but in the Punjab and the Frontier Province, humidity remains above normal and the temperature has risen and is normal in Baluchistan and in slight defect in Gujarat and moderate to large defect elsewhere.

In the Peninsula, the following stations report rain:—Cocanada ½ inch; Sholapur and Tridandrum ½; Cochin ½; Coimbatore ½; and Salem and Hyderabad 1 inch. Cloud has decreased and the skies are only lightly to moderately clouded; humidity is nearly normal and the temperature normal or in slight to moderate defect.

Dry weather with rising temperature may be expected in Northern India, except in Eastern Bengal and Assam and showers of rain may still continue in the Peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, 20TH APRIL.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Average hourly.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Humidity.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire	29·935	NNE	11	77·6	70·1	80	....	8·78	—3·15
Basit	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Muscat	29·917	NW	18	90·8	85·0	49	....	5·79	+1·78
Aden	29·848	NE	20	88·8	77·8	76	....	0·61	—1·71
Lahore	29·798	W	1	85·4	62·2	76	....	5·87	....
Sirsa	29·816	E	4	87·8	62·6	61	....	2·20	+2·13
Delhi	29·818	NW	3	84·7	68·5	59	....	5·03	+0·15
Agra	29·826	Calm	3	90·6	66·5	62	....	4·63	+1·83
Cawnpore	29·869	Calm	11	94·0	64·7	65	....	3·95	+2·07
Allahabad	29·794	WNW	5	88·1	68·6	47	....	4·14	+1·52
Utanda	29·831	NNE	3	90·7	72·1	49	....	3·92	+2·04
Jacobabad	29·771	E	7	97·4	68·4	43	....	0·78	+2·18
Karachi	29·806	NW	11	91·9	75·7	64	....	0·78	+3·73
Jeypore	29·828	ENE	5	86·6	64·1	37	....	4·12	+0·91
Ajmere	29·828	SW	3	90·4	69·0	42	....	2·93	+3·56
Deesa	29·807	SE	7	102·0	68·4	33	....	2·31	+1·77
Ahmedabad	29·804	NW	15	100·0	72·6	46	....	2·31	+1·51
Bhuj	29·812	NW	11	99·0	71·0	67	....	1·49	—0·37
Jamnagar	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	+0·08
Dwarka	29·823	WNW	1	84·8	76·7	78	....	1·97	....
Rajkot	29·819	NW	8	97·0	68·7	60	....	0·90	+0·39
Bhavnagar	29·810	NW	9	93·1	73·5	63	....	1·41	+0·64
Para.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Veraval	29·823	NW	11	81·6	72·3	81	....	0·05	—0·87
Neemuch	29·909	SSE	2	94·5	67·2	35	....	0·63	—0·28
Indore	29·903	W	8	94·1	72·1	49	....	0·22	—0·76
Sangor	29·790	WSW	6	96·0	73·0	36	....	2·73	+0·34
Jubbulpore	29·819	SSE	6	94·0	69·3	8	....	0·07	+2·43
Ho-hangabad	29·808	Calm	3	99·9	73·3	48	....	3·22	+1·47
Khandwa	29·861	W	7	102·2	73·1	48	....	2·08	+0·94
Raipur	29·859	WSW	8	97·7	69·8	44	0·07	5·86	+3·26
Nagpur	29·855	NE	3	93·6	67·6	53	0·07	4·20	+1·91
Amraoti	29·873	SSW	10	97·7	70·6	72	....	5·36	+3·42
Akola	29·851	SE	7	98·6	70·4	62	....	3·61	+1·27
Surat	29·816	S	5	93·7	78·1	81	....	2·02	—0·22
Malegaon	29·814	NW	6	92·4	74·8	74	....	0·93	—0·03
Bombay	29·810	NNW	7	89·1	80·0	78	....	0·32	—0·39
Poona	29·812	E	10	90·0	72·8	31	....	0·88	—0·94
Ahmednagar	29·821	C	4	93·9	70·6	43	....	4·04	+2·23
Aurangabad	29·838	C	7	92·3	74·2	44	....	3·12	....
Sholapur	29·848	SE	7	97·3	73·0	67	0·23	1·35	—0·22
Ratnagiri	29·900	NW	12	89·3	79·4	60	....	0·37	—0·35
Bijapur	29·832	ESE	5	95·2	74·2	59	....	2·92	+1·04
Belgaum	29·811	WSW	5	90·3	70·2	62	....	3·24	—1·28
Mormugao	29·783	Calm	13	88·5	80·9	71	....	0·36	—1·46
Karwar	29·772	NE	7	89·8	77·6	88	....	1·88	—0·62
Mangalore	29·808	Calm	6	90·9	75·2	72	0·03	2·81	—1·40
Calicut	29·820	E	11	91·2	74·7	77	0·15	8·75	—0·20
Cochin	29·836	ESE	11	92·3	74·8	76	0·60	19·13	plus 2·42
Bangalore	29·874	ESE	6	84·3	66·8	89	0·09	4·77	—0·43
Hyderabad (Deccan)	29·847	Calm	3	91·6	69·2	77	1·19	5·03	+2·07
Mannilipatam	29·840	Calm	5	91·	74·1	74	....	11·15	+3·40
Bellary	29·840	Calm	4	91·0	74·7	64	....	4·01	+1·25
Cuddapah	29·819	SE	G	89·7	74·8	65	....	5·23	—0·49
Madras	29·843	SSE	9	90·2	77·8	77	....	23·11	plus 1·81
Coimbatore	29·873	N	6	90·4	71·1	82	1·60	13·75	plus 7·04
Trichinopoly	29·847	Calm	5	100·6	78·4	76	....	9·90	—0·13
Nagapatam	29·835	NE	11	92·4	83·5	79	....	45·86	plus 14·02
Colombo	29·830	E	6	90·5	76·0	75	....	22·81	—14·55

In column WIND "Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate S = Strong, H = Heavy, F = Erest.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Nagpur and has changed by small amounts elsewhere.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Dwarka and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The maximum temperature is 5° to 16° below normal in several places while the minimum is 5° to 11° below it in the Punjab, United Provinces and at Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Hyderabad (Deccan) and Cuddapah. The highest temperature in the shade was 102.° at Deesa and the lowest 68° at Sirsa.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy in several places to the south of latitude 24°.

Rain.—Raipur, Nagpur, Sholapur Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore, Hyderabad (Deccan) and Coimbatore report light to moderate showers.

Weather.—An extremely small area of low pressure exists on and off the West Coast, between Mangalore and Bombay where weather is in a slightly unsettled condition. Weather conditions are favourable for rain on the Malabar Coast and for scattered showers in the Madras Presidency, over the Deccan and in Berar and the Central Provinces.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Venetia, 2,333 tons Captain J Mc Morran sailed on the 20th instant for Calcutta, in ballast.

The N Y Kaisha steamer Colombo Maru, 2,917 tons, Captain K Kouma, sailed on Saturday for Kobe &c, with a general cargo.

The Asiatic S N Co's, steamer Nurani, 3,870 tons Captain S H Bullen, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta &c, with a general cargo.

The steamer Auchencrag, 2,541 tons, Captain W B Reid, sailed on Saturday for Philadelphia with a general cargo.

The steamer Sirocco, 2,349 tons, Captain B Owen arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Perim in ballast.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's, steamer Vorwaerts, 3,727 tons, Captain R Calledani, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Kobe &c, with a general cargo.

The steamer Sulton Hall, 3,870 tons, Captain John Mayall arrived in harbour on Saturday from Glasgow and Liverpool with a general cargo.

The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's S S Vorwaerts from Chisa and Japan on Saturday morning:—Mr de A Castro, Capt and Mrs Ivancich and child, Mr W Koch, Mr A W Lermit, Major and Mrs Spearman.

The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's S S Korther from Trieste yesterday morning:—Mr E T Hamilton, Mr J A Jones, Rev and Mrs Knoblioch, Miss Lemon, Mr and Mrs Ch Nabdi, Miss Wuttke.

The steamer Captain, 2,817 tons, Captain D Young sailed on Saturday for Genoa &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Coops and 2 infants, Mrs Brooke and 4 children, Mrs and Miss Lyon and 2 children, Miss Thompson and 2 children, Mrs Monday, and Mr and Mrs Harvey.

The B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 936 tons, Captain E J Rickford, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr M Parker, Mr J Davies, Mr E Galishmey, Lieut H Allen, Major E Peach, Mr D W Wilson Mr G A Rope, Mr A Ferguson, Mrs Ross and 6 children, Capt Kane, Mr H Hill, Private Jones, Mr C Elshah, Mr C Craig and 140 deck.

The Ancor Line s s Olympia is due to arrive at Bombay on the morning of the 22nd instant with the following passengers:—Mr H V S Baker, Capt R V G Brettel, Miss D M Cama, Miss M E Clarke, Miss Cowper Surgeon A D C Cummins R N, Capt H H Hughes Hallett, Miss F Harrison, Mrs Jacob and child, Lieut F Lathom, Mrs K P Loxton, Miss M E Mickleburgh, Lieut F W Pfiel, Mr and Mrs F Quicke, Second Lieut T R Rearden, Miss M Sanders, Revd T Scott, Mr Williams Munford.

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IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast.....Cdmdr W Hose.....R Navy
R I M S Hardinge.....Comdr G A Rose.....R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats.....Royal Navy

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Margarita.....Capt W L Kelly.....Madras Pearl Fishery

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—April 20.

Asia	3339	Shanklin	W & A G & Co
Bulimba	1607	McLean	M M & Co
Clan Stuart	2285	Walker	F Muir & Co
Dwarka	759	Hines	M M & Co
Gerd	750	Andreason	F F Campbell & Co
Hesnada	1341	Butler	M M & Co
Hatamet	2054	Peters	Graves Cotton & Co
Lings	936	Rickford	M M & Co
Nerbudda	1960	Williams	M M & Co
Nuddea	1946	Wilsher	P Gulf	M M & Co
Oriental	3805	Lewellen	S-S P & O Co
Shanlehan	3866	Davison	Shah S N Co
Stolzenfels	3 71	Schmidt	Glade & Co
Sirocco	2349	Owen	
Vorwaerts	3727	Colledani	

VESSELS IN DOCK—April 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agents.
D & B	Dido	3137	Pickering	Hull	30-4	F Male & Co
F	Oscar	3507	Hayward	Shanghai	30-4	P and O Co
H	Registan	1775	Scott	Hull	26-4	M M & Co
K	Bombay Maru	3398	Ishikawa	Kobe	27-4	N Y Kaisha
M	Reichstag	1339	Thle	Durban	26-4	A Mirandas
N	Queen Eleanor	2270	Legg	Baltimore	26-4	B A Willis
O	Monsoori	1735	Geddis	Singapore	23-4	B & P S N Co
P	Nadir	3041	Cockhill	Straits	30-4	T M & Co

H W F D

Mahasadi	547	Ahmad	Mangiore	22-4	Bo S N Co
Ponani	562	Esmail	Bangar	30-4	Bo S N Co
Puri	443	Ahmad	N F		

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Culna	3963	Macalachlan	Antwerp	30-4	M M & Co
4	Alsion	2363	Wyatt	Dunkirk	26-4	W & G & Co
5	Baijnat	3416	Leitwich	Kiel	25-4	T M & Co
6	Harperley	2566	Fletcher	Antwerp	30-4	W & A G & Co
7	F Ferdinand	3842	Matcouch	Kobe	25-4	A L & N Co
8	Ilois	2479	Hirst	Hamburg		M & Co
10	A ll Hohenfels	3457	Fenn	Ekhl	25-4	Glade & Co
12	Egypt	4178	London	London	27-4	P & O Co
15	Jumna	3297	Cunningham	Genoa	23-4	M M & Co
16	Xenia	446	Mahoney	Aden	20-4	Shah S N Co

M W D D

Shahnoor	2763	Evans	Jeddah	N F Shah S N Co

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Sutton Hall s	Mayall	Glasgow, Mar 16
	Vorwaerts s	Caledani	Kobe, Mar 17
	Sirocco s	Owen	Port Said, Apr 8
	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi, Apr 18
21	Matita s	Peters	Shanghai, Apr 5
	Abergeldie s	Keith	Calcutta, Mar 30
	Clematis s	Davies	Calcutta, Apr 9
	Koerber s	Foreste	Trieste Apr 3

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Xenia s	Mahomed	Karachi, &c
	Nurani s	Bullen	Calcutta, &c
	Auchencrag s	Reid	Philadelphia
	Peninsular s	Palmer	Aden
	Caspian s	Young	Suez, &c
	Venetia s	McMorran	Calcutta
	Colombo Maru s	Homma	Kobe, &c
21	R I M S Northbrook	Rose	Southampton

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Monsoori, for Singapore.
" Nadir, for Calcutta, &c.
" Oceana, for China, &c.
" Sirocco, for Dunkirk, &c.
" Abergeldie, for Antwerp, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Canara, left Port Said on the afternoon of the 20th instant.

The Clan Line steamer (Finlay Muir Co) Clan Macfarlane, arrived at London on the morning of the 20th instant.

The Clan Line steamer (Finlay Muir Co) Clan Ogilvy, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 20th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—April 20.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—9 bales carpets, M J Kassom and Co; 835 cwt condiments, N K Jassawalla; 57 bales hemp, Western India Fibre Syndicate; 6 cases bristles J A Begbie and Co; 4 bales carpets S Megjee; 103 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

FOR HULL.

Dido s—8,262 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 20 tons Yellow Ochre, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Harperley s—1,000 cwt teelseed, Ralli Bros.

Culna s—1,217 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2,601 cwt linseed and 10,934 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, C Boggiano, 1,626 bales Cotton, Volkart Bros; 125 bales hemp T. Purshotamdas and Co; 1,000 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Scroccos s—750 tons manganese ore, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

Alston s—300 cwt horns, E Mahomed.

FOR HAMBURG.

Itola s—385 bales cotton, New Mofussil Co; 300 bales cotton-fly, W Wolf and Sons

Hohenfels s—5 pots rosa oil S and Jonchem; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Jumna s—250 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, Wormau and Co;

FOR VENICE

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

THE March number of the "Brown Alumni Monthly," the Journal of the Brown University, contains an extremely remarkable article by Professor Lester Ward, the professor of Sociology in that institution and the author of the great work on "Pure Sociology" which was published three or four years ago in this country. Dr. ward's subect is "Mars and its Lessons," and is based upon the recent demonstration of the objective and not merely ocular existence of the Martin system of canals. I have made frequent reference to this subject here, in its various recent stages, recording the evidence in favour of the view that the appearance of these canals might be due merely to a strain in the observer's eye, making him conscious of its blood-vessels; whilst later I tried to show the immense importance of Professor Lowell's success in obtaining indisputable photographs which have proved, once and for all, that these so-called canals, whatever their nature and whatever their significance, do actually exist upon Mars. In his present paper Dr. Lester Ward attempts to deduce from the existence of these canals certain remarkable inferences for mankind. He requires, of course, to make certain assumptions which are open to some question—as, for instance, that "from its position in the solar system, exterior to the earth, Mars must have taken planetary form much earlier than the earth." Further, he assumes, and by no means without warrant, that there would be no small parallelism between the evolution of Mars and life upon it, and the evolution which modern science has revealed for the earth. The writer then proceeds, following the striking figure of Haeckel, to reduce the whole past of the earth to a scale of one day, from which scale it may be estimated that, of the whole life-history of the earth conceived as a cosmic day, the human or "Psychozoic Age"—to use the term of Professor Le Cont—would amount to about six and a half minutes. This involves the conclusion which I, for one have been endeavouring to maintain for some years past, that the age of mind has only just begun upon the earth and that, despite the lack of imagination which persuades most people that the race is old, it is scarcely more than new-born.

The second part of Dr. Lester Ward's argument affirms, assuming the greater antiquity of Mars—an assumption which is certainly supported by the uniform and "worn down" character of its surface—that the evidence afforded by its canals suggests a vast persistence of the Psychozoic Age or the age of minds—as I would rather call it—upon that planet. In other words, there are many considerations—astronomical and other—which support the speculation that the evolution of an intelligent race upon Mars might well have been achieved as long ago as twenty-four million years and the lesson which according to this thinker our neighbour teaches us in the light of its demonstrated canals and their all but demonstrated present utility is that throughout this vast and utterly unrealisable epoch, amounting in the case of Mars to six hours of its cosmic day, "intelligence—doubtless not unlike human intelligence—has existed upon it. Dr. Ward remarks "that on this earth the psychic animal, man has all but ceased to feel the transforming influence of his environment, and that instead it is he who has begun and on a grand scale, to transform his environment." Then, considering the apparent case of the Martians, he passes on to a further question—identical in substance and almost in manner as it happens—with what the present writer had occasion to say in his discussions of Progress at the Royal Institution last month: "Given the origin of a rational being upon the planet, what reason exists why it should not continue to remain there as long as the conditions of existence permit?

Those who insist that something else will terminate its existence are bound to point out what that something is." I can scarcely do better than quote the conclusion of Dr. Ward's paper: "The human race is supposed to have existed between 200,000 and 300,000 years, let us say one quarter of a million years. It has been conscious of its existence only about 10,000 years, and really alive as a psychic being less than 5,000 years. The most that it has accomplished of any value to itself has been done within 2,000 years, and its great work within 200 years In a word, relatively speaking man has only just begun to exist. His Golden Age as Saint Simon said is, before him, and not behind him. His history is but the threshold of the Psychozoic Age. Thus viewed man's prospects instead of being dark are fairly roseate and the contrast with that old decadent orb that is now telling us its story instead of depressing us should inspire us with thankfulness that we are young with faith in an unlimited future and with buoyant aspirations for the progress of humanity. These are good words but I invoke Shakspeare and Browning for better: "What's past is prologue!" and "The best is yet to be,"

The election having displaced the atom as the primate fact, it is now necessary to explain physical and chemical facts in terms of the former instead of the latter. The task is no easy one, and it is doubtful whether the electron will furnish as satisfactory a key to the mysteries of physical science as did the older conception of the atom. In a new edition of his well-known Modern Views of Electricity," Sir Oliver Lodge approaches the problem with characteristic boldness. His object, he tells us, is "to recall attention to the ethereal aspect of affairs, and to assist in the combination of those ideas with the comparatively recent notion of electrons on the strength of which such great advances have been made."

One of the most remarkable of Sir Oliver Lodge's concessions, perhaps, is that as to the density of the ether. It had been already several times surmised, it is pointed out that the density of ether would turn out to be greater than that of platinum which would itself be sufficiently astonishing and contrary to preconceived ideas. The actual result however, makes the density of the ether something like a billion times that of water. And in this astounding conclusion Sir Oliver Lodge tells us, "There is nothing paradoxical nor so far as I can see, improbable."

We may compare this conception of the ether as something of enormous density with the idea of the great Russian chemist Mendeleeff. According to this latter view the ether was an element many times lighter than the lightest known, viz., hydrogen. And to Mendeleeff the facts, as he knew them were readily explained on this hypothesis.

What then according to these new views, is the relation of ordinary matter to the ether? "Matter," says Sir Oliver Lodge, "is an excessively porous, or gossamer like, structure." It moves about in the denser ether out of which it is made. We seem here to have an approach to the "inversion of ideas as to the structure of the Universe," set forth by Prof. Osborne Reynolds in his Rede Lecture in 1902. For the chief point in this inversion of ideas seems to be the conception that what we look upon as ordinary matter is really the absence of matter, the so-called ether being the real matter. It is to such views as these that the famous French mathematician, M. H. Poincare, refers when he says, "There is no longer any matter, there are only holes in the ether. Individualised and discriminated regions, or ethereal structures which possess the power of locomotion, and which in their aggregate appeal to our senses as 'matter,'" these are the things we see, and touch, and smell, and taste!

And how is this ether connected with electricity and electrons! There are wave movements in this all pervading ethereal structure, and it is "sheared to and fro." Now these are not movements of the ether as a whole, but only of two conditions, or elements of its structure—just, in fact, as the ordinary wave in water is not a moving forward of the body of water. The ether thus strained is separated, or dislocated into two components which are positive and negative electricity respectively. These, it is conceived are generated by the shear and probably did not exist in the undisturbed ether. Approaching each other they are neutralised but not destroyed, can be easily separated by electro-motive forces. The negative electricity is freely mobile and easily isolated: it appears as electrons, which are defined as units or atoms of negative electricity. The positive constituent, however, does not appear thus isolated as electrons, but only in masses or aggregates. These aggregates may unite or split up and finally form a set of subpermanent stable aggregations which are the atoms of the elements. By losing or the gaining one or more free electrons such an atom to become positively or negatively charged, and becomes an "ion." This conception of the atom may be compared with that of Professor J. J. Thomson, which makes it an aggregate of particles of negative electricity, kept together probably by a charge of positive electricity.

Another remarkable calculation made by Sir Oliver Lodge has reference to the energy of the ether. He reckons that its energy of motion, to which its rigidity is due, amounts to the enormous total of a million horse-power working for forty million years in every cubic millimetre of space—that is, in rather less than the one ten-thousandth of a cubic inch! If these figures do not convince us as to the actual amount of energy in such a minute quantity of ether, they at least impress us with the lea ning and skill which must have been required to work out such a result.

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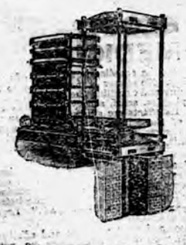

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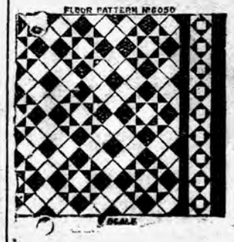

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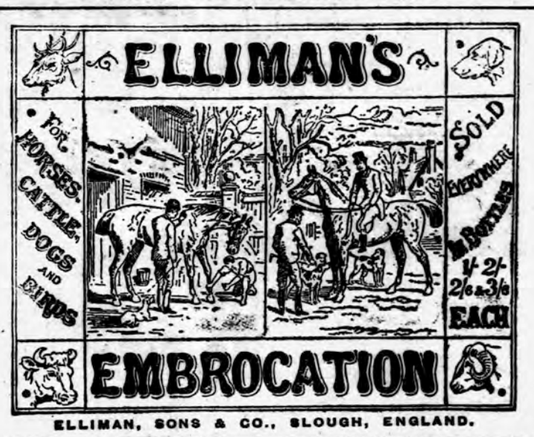

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